

LAMPIRAN I

DATA PENGAMATAN

1. Data Pengamatan Tekwan Kering

Cara menentukan kadar air awal tekwan tidak ditetapkan berdasarkan Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) karena tidak dimuat disana. Oleh karena itu, peneliti menentukan sampel tekwan kering dengan cara mengeringkan tekwan di udara lingkungan selama 3 hari, sama seperti yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat Ulu Palembang. Dengan demikian, data fisik tekwan kering dapat dilihat berikut :

Berat Awal Tekwan = 846 gram

Berat Akhir Tekwan = 362 gram

2. Data Kadar Air Tekwan

Tabel L1.1 Tabel Fisik Tengeringan Tekwan

No	T _{Pengeringan} (°C)	t _{Pengeringan} (Jam)	Berat Awal (gr)	Berat Akhir (gr)
1	40	1	846	797
2		2	846	736
3		3	846	699
4		4	846	592
5		5	846	548

3. Data Pengamatan Proses Pengeringan

$$V_l = 11.90 \text{ V} \quad I_l = 0.88 \text{ A}$$

a. Data Hasil Pengamatan pada variasi Waktu Pengeringan 60 Menit

Berikut merupakan data pengamatan pada waktu pengeringan 60 menit :

$$T_{\text{udara in}} = 35.43 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad T_{\text{ref}} = 27.70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{udara pengeringan}} = 40.93 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \quad v_{\text{rata-rata}} = 1.03 \text{ m/s}$$

$$RH_{\text{udara in}} = 47\%$$

Tabel L1.2 Data Pengamatan pada Waktu Pengeringan 60 Menit

t	T _{out} (°C)	T _{WB, out} (°C)	P _{SC} (Wp)	T _{LW} (°C)	T _{RW, 1} (°C)	T _{RW, 2} (°C)	T _{FW, 1} (°C)	T _{FW, 2} (°C)	T _{BW} (°C)	T _{UW} (°C)	T _{DW} (°C)
0	36.00	31	87.4	36.8	36.5	35.0	35.2	34.8	37.3	35.8	37.7
10	37.50	32	87.4	40.9	37.4	37.9	37.8	37.1	37.0	39.0	40.6
20	36.00	31	87.4	39.9	36.7	37.4	37.1	35.9	37.1	36.5	42.6
30	35.50	30	87.4	34.2	33.9	35.0	34.5	33.6	35.0	35.6	36.4
40	36.50	31	87.4	37.4	32.7	33.6	33.9	32.8	34.2	32.4	39.0
50	37.00	32	87.4	36.7	33.9	35.6	35.6	33.6	35.5	35.5	35.2
60	37.00	32	87.4	36.7	33.9	35.6	35.6	33.6	35.5	35.5	35.2
Rata - Rata			87.40	37.51	35.00	35.73	35.67	34.49	35.94	35.76	38.10

b. Data Hasil Pengamatan pada variasi Waktu Pengeringan 120 Menit

Berikut merupakan data pengamatan pada waktu pengeringan 120 menit dengan :

$$T_{\text{udara in}} = 32.72 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{udara pengeringan}} = 40.25 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 27.70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$RH_{\text{udara in}} = 53.23\%$$

$$V_{\text{rata-rata}} = 1.45 \text{ m/s}$$

Tabel L1.3 Data Pengamatan pada Waktu Pengeringan 60 Menit

t	T _{out} (°C)	T _{WB, out} (°C)	P _{SC} (Wp)	T _{LW} (°C)	T _{RW, 1} (°C)	T _{RW, 2} (°C)	T _{FW, 1} (°C)	T _{FW, 2} (°C)	T _{BW} (°C)	T _{UW} (°C)	T _{DW} (°C)
0	36.10	31	99.4	38.9	33.90	34.50	34.50	34.20	34.30	32.50	37.50
10	36.50	31	99.4	38.6	32.30	32.50	32.50	32.10	33.10	31.40	33.70
20	36.50	31	103.8	36.8	31.50	31.50	31.40	30.90	34.00	31.20	38.10
30	37.10	32	103.8	37.8	31.20	31.70	32.10	31.50	31.20	33.10	41.00
40	38.00	33	103.8	40	33.00	33.40	34.30	34.00	35.30	32.40	37.30
50	37.20	32	103.8	37.5	33.00	33.40	34.20	33.60	35.60	35.60	39.30
60	38.00	34	103.8	37.5	33.00	33.40	34.20	33.60	35.60	35.60	39.30
70	37.50	32	103.8	36.4	31.50	32.00	33.00	32.30	33.90	32.00	37.70
80	37.50	32	103.8	37.5	32.50	32.00	32.70	31.40	34.20	31.40	38.70
90	38.50	33	103.8	38.6	32.70	33.00	34.60	33.00	35.30	35.50	37.30
100	38.50	33	103.8	37.7	32.80	33.00	34.50	33.10	35.60	33.30	39.60
110	37.50	32	103.8	39	31.50	32.00	33.10	32.30	34.50	32.40	38.00
120	39.00	34	103.8	39	31.50	32.00	33.10	32.10	34.50	32.40	38.00
Rata - Rata			103.1	38.10	32.34	32.65	33.40	32.62	34.39	32.98	38.12

c. Data Hasil Pengamatan pada variasi Waktu Pengeringan 180 Menit

Berikut merupakan data pengamatan pada waktu pengeringan 180 menit dengan :

$$T_{\text{udara in}} = 35.19 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{udara pengeringan}} = 41.22 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 28.50 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$RH_{\text{udara in}} = 53.05\%$$

$$V_{\text{rata-rata}} = 1.41 \text{ m/s}$$

Tabel L1.4 Data Pengamatan pada Waktu Pengeringan 180 Menit

t	T _{out} (°C)	T _{WB, out} (°C)	P _{SC} (Wp)	T _{LW} (°C)	T _{RW, 1} (°C)	T _{RW, 2} (°C)	T _{FW, 1} (°C)	T _{FW, 2} (°C)	T _{BW} (°C)	T _{UW} (°C)	T _{DW} (°C)
0	36.00	31	97.8	37.40	35.30	35.20	35.30	35.00	36.80	33.40	36.80
10	36.50	31	97.8	37.50	35.00	36.50	37.30	33.60	35.30	35.50	38.40

Tabel L1.5 Data Pengamatan pada Waktu Pengeringan 180 Menit (Lanjutan)

t	T _{out} (°C)	T _{WB, out} (°C)	P _{SC} (Wp)	T _{LW} (°C)	T _{RW, 1} (°C)	T _{RW, 2} (°C)	T _{FW, 1} (°C)	T _{FW, 2} (°C)	T _{BW} (°C)	T _{UW} (°C)	T _{DW} (°C)
20	37.00	32	101.0	37.40	33.90	34.60	34.50	33.40	34.20	34.00	44.20
30	38.00	33	106.0	37.80	35.60	36.50	35.90	34.90	36.10	35.60	37.10
40	38.00	33	106.0	38.90	35.30	35.80	37.10	34.90	32.40	35.80	43.30
50	39.00	33	106.0	40.50	37.10	37.40	37.80	36.40	37.00	37.50	44.50
60	38.00	33	106.0	40.50	37.10	37.40	37.80	36.40	37.00	37.50	44.50
70	38.00	33	106.0	38.10	35.30	35.90	35.50	34.80	35.60	35.20	45.60
80	38.50	33	106.0	37.50	34.60	34.80	37.00	34.00	35.90	35.00	44.80
90	40.00	35	108.9	37.80	38.30	38.40	39.00	37.80	38.70	39.30	47.50
100	39.00	34	108.9	40.50	38.00	37.80	37.70	37.80	37.70	38.60	41.40
110	39.00	33	108.9	39.50	38.30	38.00	38.30	38.10	38.60	39.80	40.70
120	38.50	33	108.9	39.50	36.50	36.80	38.30	36.40	38.60	39.80	42.60
130	37.50	32	108.9	38.30	36.50	37.10	36.70	35.90	36.70	37.00	43.70
140	38.00	33	108.9	38.30	36.50	37.00	37.10	36.20	36.50	36.80	42.30
150	37.00	32	93.8	39.80	38.90	38.60	40.00	38.70	38.70	39.00	44.40
160	37.00	32	93.9	35.30	35.80	36.10	36.40	34.80	35.90	35.50	35.90
170	38.00	33	101.6	35.20	35.30	35.30	34.50	34.90	35.90	35.50	35.90
180	39.00	34	101.6	35.20	35.30	35.30	36.50	34.90	35.90	35.50	37.10
Rata - Rata			104.0	38.16	36.24	36.55	36.98	35.73	36.50	36.65	41.62

d. Data Hasil Pengamatan pada variasi Waktu Pengeringan 240 Menit

Berikut merupakan data pengamatan pada waktu pengeringan 240 menit dengan :

$$T_{\text{udara in}} = 35.22 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{udara pengeringan}} = 40.74 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 27.80 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$RH_{\text{udara in}} = 45.58\%$$

$$V_{\text{rata-rata}} = 1.75 \text{ m/s}$$

Tabel L1.6 Data Pengamatan pada Waktu Pengeringan 240 Menit

t	T _{out} (°C)	T _{WB, out} (°C)	P _{SC} (Wp)	T _{LW} (°C)	T _{RW, 1} (°C)	T _{RW, 2} (°C)	T _{FW, 1} (°C)	T _{FW, 2} (°C)	T _{BW} (°C)	T _{UW} (°C)	T _{DW} (°C)
0	36.30	31	102.9	39.00	37.10	37.70	37.50	37.30	37.80	39.80	42.10
10	37.70	32	102.9	41.30	39.50	39.20	40.60	38.30	39.20	40.60	40.90
20	37.50	32	102.9	37.10	36.80	35.80	36.80	36.40	35.60	37.50	40.60
30	38.00	33	102.9	37.80	36.20	35.60	35.90	36.20	35.90	37.40	37.50
40	39.10	34	102.9	37.70	35.60	34.90	35.50	35.00	35.60	36.20	41.10
50	39.10	34	102.9	37.30	36.70	35.60	36.10	35.80	35.80	37.10	39.80
60	39.60	34	102.9	40.20	37.10	37.10	34.80	37.10	36.80	39.50	41.30
70	39.10	34	102.9	38.00	36.40	36.20	36.40	36.10	36.10	38.00	40.00

Tabel L1.7 Data Pengamatan pada Waktu Pengeringan 240 Menit (Lanjutan)

t	T _{out} (°C)	T _{WB, out} (°C)	P _{SC} (Wp)	T _{LW} (°C)	T _{RW, 1} (°C)	T _{RW, 2} (°C)	T _{FW, 1} (°C)	T _{FW, 2} (°C)	T _{BW} (°C)	T _{UW} (°C)	T _{DW} (°C)
80	39.50	34	89.2	40.30	37.50	37.40	38.00	37.70	37.50	39.90	44.50
90	39.50	34	89.2	39.00	38.10	37.50	37.50	37.40	37.00	39.50	40.20
100	40.00	35	89.2	39.00	37.80	37.30	37.10	38.00	36.70	39.50	39.50
110	39.70	35	90.7	37.10	37.00	37.10	37.30	37.10	37.00	39.30	40.60
120	40.20	35	90.7	38.90	37.00	38.00	38.30	38.10	37.70	37.50	40.60
130	40.00	35	91.6	39.20	37.70	37.40	37.80	37.30	37.00	35.30	39.20
140	40.00	35	91.6	38.60	38.60	38.10	37.30	37.80	37.40	38.60	39.00
150	39.60	34	91.6	38.40	38.40	38.10	37.40	38.90	37.10	39.90	40.20
160	38.90	34	91.6	37.10	37.80	35.50	37.50	35.00	35.00	35.90	38.10
170	38.80	33	91.6	37.10	37.00	36.20	35.50	36.80	34.80	37.40	37.30
180	37.90	33	91.6	36.80	36.70	36.10	35.80	36.10	34.80	37.40	37.30
190	37.90	32	86.4	36.80	36.70	36.10	35.80	36.10	35.90	36.70	37.50
200	38.30	33	86.4	38.00	37.70	37.10	37.00	37.10	37.30	38.10	40.50
210	38.30	33	86.4	37.30	35.50	35.80	36.70	34.90	35.60	35.60	36.20
220	37.60	32	87.3	37.10	34.50	34.90	35.90	34.90	35.30	35.90	35.90
230	37.20	32	87.3	38.60	38.70	38.40	40.90	38.10	38.60	39.60	40.90
240	37.20	32	87.3	38.60	38.70	38.40	40.90	38.10	38.60	39.60	40.90
Rata - Rata			93.7	38.25	37.23	36.86	37.21	36.86	36.64	38.07	39.67

e. Data Hasil Pengamatan pada variasi Waktu Pengeringan 300 Menit

Berikut merupakan data pengamatan pada waktu pengeringan 300 menit dengan :

$$T_{\text{udara in}} = 34.90^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{udara pengeringan}} = 40.60^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\text{ref}} = 28.10^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$RH_{\text{udara in}} = 49.22\%$$

$$v_{\text{rata-rata}} = 1.01 \text{ m/s}$$

Tabel L1.8 Data Pengamatan pada Waktu Pengeringan 180 Menit

t	T _{out} (°C)	T _{WB, out} (°C)	P _{SC} (Wp)	T _{LW} (°C)	T _{RW, 1} (°C)	T _{RW, 2} (°C)	T _{FW, 1} (°C)	T _{FW, 2} (°C)	T _{BW} (°C)	T _{UW} (°C)	T _{DW} (°C)
0	36.00	31	106.4	34.80	36.48	35.56	34.20	34.00	36.40	34.00	35.50
10	38.00	33	106.4	37.50	36.70	35.80	35.80	35.50	35.90	38.10	40.20
20	38.50	33	106.4	37.50	36.70	35.80	35.80	35.50	35.90	38.10	40.20
30	39.00	34	106.4	40.30	39.30	39.50	39.80	39.20	38.30	40.60	42.80
40	38.50	33	106.4	38.70	37.40	38.30	37.80	37.30	37.40	38.80	40.90
50	38.00	33	106.4	37.30	37.50	37.70	37.30	37.00	36.80	39.30	42.50
60	39.00	34	106.4	37.30	37.50	37.70	37.30	37.00	36.80	39.30	42.50
70	36.80	33	106.4	36.50	36.70	36.70	35.00	34.80	35.30	35.90	39.60

Tabel L1.9 Data Pengamatan pada Waktu Pengeringan 180 Menit (Lanjutan)

t	T _{out} (°C)	T _{WB, out} (°C)	P _{SC} (Wp)	T _{LW} (°C)	T _{RW, 1} (°C)	T _{RW, 2} (°C)	T _{FW, 1} (°C)	T _{FW, 2} (°C)	T _{BW} (°C)	T _{UW} (°C)	T _{DW} (°C)
80	37.50	33	106.4	35.90	34.60	34.30	35.00	33.40	34.20	33.90	39.60
90	36.70	31	106.4	36.20	34.00	34.80	35.20	33.40	35.90	33.60	41.10
100	37.50	33	106.4	40.00	38.00	38.40	38.60	36.80	37.70	40.00	38.70
110	37.60	32	106.4	38.60	37.30	37.50	36.80	36.20	37.30	37.50	39.00
120	36.80	31	106.4	38.60	37.30	37.50	36.80	36.20	37.30	37.50	39.00
130	36.10	31	106.4	36.10	33.40	33.90	33.70	32.70	34.00	31.80	39.00
140	36.00	31	106.4	37.00	34.30	34.90	34.80	34.20	34.30	34.90	40.50
150	37.50	32	106.4	35.30	33.00	33.70	33.60	35.30	34.20	32.40	37.80
160	39.50	34	106.4	36.20	34.50	35.20	35.60	34.00	35.80	34.60	38.90
170	40.00	35	106.4	36.20	34.30	35.00	34.80	33.90	36.70	34.30	39.00
180	38.50	35	106.4	36.20	34.30	35.00	34.80	33.90	36.70	34.30	39.00
190	39.50	35	67.4	37.80	35.90	35.90	34.60	36.10	35.60	35.20	40.00
200	37.50	33	67.4	34.80	35.80	35.60	32.50	34.80	35.50	35.80	42.10
210	37.50	32	67.4	37.00	34.60	34.80	34.50	34.80	34.60	35.80	40.20
220	36.50	31	67.4	38.00	34.90	36.10	35.00	33.70	37.00	35.90	41.50
230	36.50	32	67.4	38.00	35.30	35.80	35.20	34.60	37.70	36.40	42.00
240	36.50	32	67.4	38.00	35.30	35.80	35.20	34.60	37.70	36.40	42.00
250	35.50	31	67.4	36.80	32.40	33.40	33.30	32.30	34.80	33.60	37.00
260	39.50	34	67.4	37.80	32.80	33.10	35.20	32.70	35.80	33.00	43.40
270	37.00	32	67.4	37.70	32.40	32.70	35.00	32.10	34.90	32.40	38.40
280	36.50	31	67.4	37.00	32.10	32.80	34.50	32.10	34.90	33.30	36.80
290	36.00	31	67.4	37.00	31.70	32.10	32.80	31.50	34.30	32.80	37.40
300	36.00	31	67.4	37.00	31.70	32.10	32.80	31.50	34.30	32.80	37.40
Rata - Rata			91.3	37.20	35.10	35.40	35.27	34.55	35.94	35.56	39.81

4. Dimensi Alat

Tabel L1.10 Dimensi Alat

No	Alat	Dimensi (m)	A (m ²)	No	Alat	Dimensi (m)	A (m ²)
1	Panel	1,02 x 1,35	1.377	7	D. Kiri	0,39 x 0,70	0.28
2	Ruang Pengering	0,49 x 0,39 x 1,75	3.46	8	D. Kanan 1	(0,70 x 0,39)	0.25
				9		- (0,3 x 0,2)	
3	Output	D = 0,0045	1.6E-05	10	D. Kanan 2	(0,3 x 0,2)	0.06
4	Input	0,075 x 0,075	5.6E-3	11	D. Depan 1	0,38 x 0,44	0.17
5	D. Atas	(0,49 x 0,39)	0.20	12	D. Depan 2	(0,70 x 0,49)	0.18
	- Output					- (0,38x0,44)	
6	D Bawah	(0,49 x 0,39)	0.19	13	D. Belakang	(0,70 x 0,49)	0.35
	- Input						

LAMPIRAN II PERHITUNGAN

1. Perhitungan Desain Rancangan Alat Pengering

Alat Pengering yang dirancang merupakan alat pengering dengan sumber sel surya fotovoltaik. Berikut merupakan perhitungan yang dilakukan dalam merancang alat pengering.

Perhitungan Desain

Berikut ini merupakan langkah-langkah yang perlu dilakukan dalam perancangan sistem pengering (Miro Zeman, *Delf University of Technology*).

a. Menentukan Arus Beban Total dalam Ampere-hour (Ah)

Sebelum menentukan total arus yang dibutuhkan pada beban tertentu dari suatu sistem panel surya fotovoltaik, maka harus ditentukan besaran tegangan dari sistem fotovoltaik. Biasanya, dapat dipilih tegangan 12 V atau 24 V. Setelah diketahui tegangan, langkah selanjutnya adalah dengan menentukan arus beban total dalam satuan Ah.

Untuk kasus beban DC, maka menghitung arus beban total dengan menggunakan persamaan berikut :

$$I_{\text{tot beban DC}} = \text{Watt/Vop} \times \text{jam pakai (dalam 1 hari)}$$

Dimana pada alat pengering yang dirancang memiliki komponen alat yang memerlukan arus DC sebagai berikut :

- 6 buah Heater (@300 Watt) digunakan 5 jam

- 3 buah Fan (@1,68 Watt) digunakan 5 jam

Untuk *device heater*

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{tot beban DC}} &= \text{Watt/Vop} \times \text{jam pakai} \\ &= 300 \text{ Watt} / 12 \text{ V} \times 5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 125.00 \text{ Ah} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk 6 buah heater maka, $6 \times 125 \text{ Ah} = 750.000 \text{ Ah}$

Untuk *device fan* :

$$\begin{aligned} I_{\text{tot beban DC}} &= \text{Watt/Vop} \times \text{jam pakai} \\ &= 1.68 \text{ Watt} / 12 \text{ V} \times 5 \text{ jam} \\ &= 0.70 \text{ Ah} \end{aligned}$$

Untuk 3 buah fan maka, $3 \times 0,70 \text{ Ah} = 2.100 \text{ Ah}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Maka } I_{\text{tot beban}} &= 750.00 \text{ Ah} + 2.100 \text{ Ah} \\ &= 752.100 \text{ Ah} \end{aligned}$$

b. Rugi-Rugi dan Faktor Keamanan Sistem

Untuk sistem fotovoltaik faktor keamanan sebesar 20% sangat penting ditambahkan dalam perhitungan, mengingat beberapa komponen alat seperti *charger* dan baterai menggunakan energi untuk menjalankan fungsinya

sehingga perlu dipertimbangan besarnya *heat losses* pada sistem.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Total Beban} + \text{Rugi} - \text{Rugi} &= I_{\text{tot beban DC}} \times 1.2 \\ &= 752.100 \text{ Ah} \times 1.2 \\ &= 902.520 \text{ Ah}\end{aligned}$$

Dari nilai di atas, dapat ditentukan kapasitas batera yang diperlukan, yaitu sekitar 902 Ah.

c. Menentukan Lama Penyinaran Matahari

Lama penyinaran matahari di kota Palembang dari 27 Juni sampai 16 Juli 2019 rata - rata ditentukan berdasarkan Data Online BMKG :

Tabel L2.1 Lama Penyinaran Matahari di Kota Palembang

No	Tanggal	Lama Penyinaran (jam)
1	27 Juni 2019	7.7
2	28 Juni 2019	7.2
3	29 Juni 2019	7.2
4	30 Juni 2019	7.0
5	01 Juli 2019	8.0
6	02 Juli 2019	8.0
7	03 Juli 2019	
8	04 Juli 2019	1.9
9	05 Juli 2019	2.8
10	06 Juli 2019	6.8
11	07 Juli 2019	6.2
12	08 Juli 2019	7.3
13	09 Juli 2019	5.1
14	10 Juli 2019	5.5
15	11 Juli 2019	8.8
16	12 Juli 2019	7.1
17	13 Juli 2019	9.0
18	14 Juli 2019	9.2
19	15 Juli 2019	5.0
20	16 Juli 2019	
Lama Penyinaran Rata - Rata		6.656 jam

d. Menentukan kebutuhan Arus Total yang Dibutuhkan Panel Surya

Arus total panel ditentukan dengan persamaan :

$$\begin{aligned}I_{\text{tot panel}} &= I_{\text{tot beban}} / \text{Lama Penyinaran} \\ &= 902.520 \text{ Ah} / 6.656 \text{ jam} \\ &= 135.604 \text{ A}\end{aligned}$$

e. Menentukan Jumlah Modul Optimum

Jumlah modul yang dibutuhkan dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

Jumlah Modul = Jumlah Watt yang dibutuhkan / daya modul / waktu

penyinaran

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Jumlah Watt} &= (6 \times \text{watt heater}) / (3 \times \text{watt fan}) / \text{waktu penyinaran} \\ &= (6 \times 300 \text{ Watt}) / (3 \times 1.68 \text{ Watt}) / 6.656 \text{ jam} \\ &= 1805.04 \text{ Watt}\end{aligned}$$

Sehingga jumlah modul yang dibutuhkan = $1805.040 \text{ Watt} / 100 \text{ Wp} / 6.656 \text{ jam} = 2.71208013$

Untuk 5 jam operasi membutuhkan 3 modul surya, namun jika penyinaran sampai 9 jam dalam satu hari, untuk 5 jam operasi membutuhkan 2 modul surya.

2. Perhitungan Estimasi Kapasitas Tekwan dalam Ruang Pengering

Massa 1 buah tekwan = 9.40 gram
 Diameter 1 buah tekwan = 4 cm
 Jarak antar tekwan = 0.4 cm
 Dimensi rak = 39 cm x 22.50 cm
 Luas Rak = $p \times l$
 = 877.5 cm^2
 1 tekwan menghabiskan tempat = $p = 4.40 \text{ cm}$
 $l = 4.40 \text{ cm}$
 Maka, jumlah tekwan dalam 1 rak = $(p_{\text{rak}} / p_{\text{tekwan}}) \times (l_{\text{rak}} / l_{\text{tekwan}})$
 = $(39 \text{ cm} / 4.40 \text{ cm}) \times (23 \text{ cm} / 4.40 \text{ cm})$
 = 45
 Karena terdapat 2 tingkat rak, maka :
 Kapasitas Ruang Pengering = 2×45
 = 90
 dengan Berat Total = jumlah total tekwan x massa 1 buah tekwan
 = $90 \times 9.40 \text{ gram}$
 = $846 \text{ gram} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ gram}}$
 = 0.85 kg
 = 1 kg

3. Menentukan Humiditas dan RH Udara Keluar

Tabel L2.2 Data Primer

No	t (menit)	Temperatur Bola Kering (°C)	Temperatur Bola Basah (°C)
1	0	36.00	31
2	10	37.50	32
3	20	36.00	31
4	30	35.50	30
5	40	36.50	31
6	50	37.00	32
7	60	37.00	32

Data Primer diolah menggunakan *Psychrometric sehingga* didapatkan Data Sekunder berikut :

Tabel L2.3 Data Sekunder

No	t (menit)	Relative Humidity (%)	Humiditas (kg H ₂ O/kg udara kering)
1	0	70.16	0.02671
2	10	68.21	0.02825
3	20	70.16	0.02671
4	30	67.22	0.02483
5	40	67.73	0.02649
6	50	70.61	0.02847
7	60	70.61	0.02847

4. Menghitung Udara Basah

$$\dot{m} = \rho \cdot v \cdot A$$

Dimana,

$$v = 1.03 \text{ m/s} \times \frac{3600}{1 \text{ jam}} = 3,708 \text{ m/jam}$$

$$T = 36.50 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 309.50 \text{ K}$$

$$\rho = \frac{1 + H}{V_h}$$

$$V_h = [2.83\text{E-}3 + 4.56\text{E-}03 \text{ H}] T$$

$$= [2.83\text{E-}3 + (4.56\text{E-}3 \times 0.02713 \text{ kgH}_2\text{O/kg Udara Kering}) \times 310 \text{ K}]$$

$$= 0.91418$$

$$\rho = \frac{1 + 0.02713}{0.91418}$$

$$= 1.12356 \text{ kg/m}^3$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4} \pi D^2 = \frac{1}{4} \times 3.14 \times (4.50 \text{ cm})^2 = 15.896 \text{ cm}^2 \times \frac{1 \text{ m}^2}{10000 \text{ cm}^2}$$

$$A = 1.59\text{E-}3 \text{ m}^2$$

maka,

$$\dot{m} = \rho \cdot v \cdot A$$

$$= 1.12356 \text{ kg/m}^3 \times 3708 \text{ m/jam} \times 1.59\text{E-}3 \text{ m}^2$$

$$= 6.623 \text{ kg/jam}$$

Dalam 1 jam operasi membutuhkan udara basah = 6.623 kg

Karena pengamatan dilakukan setiap 10 menit,

$$\text{maka, udara basah setiap 10 menit} = \frac{6.623 \text{ kg}}{6} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}} = 1103.77 \text{ gr}$$

5. Menghitung Udara Kering yang Digunakan

$$T_{\text{udara, in}} = 35.43 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 308.43 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{RH} = 47\%$$

$$P_t = 1 \text{ atm} \times \frac{0.9869 \text{ bar}}{1 \text{ atm}} = 0.987 \text{ bar}$$

Dari tabel uap didapatkan nilai P_r berada diantara :

$$T = 305 \text{ K} \quad P_r = 1.4686 \text{ bar}$$

$$T = 310 \text{ K} \quad P_r = 1.5546 \text{ bar}$$

maka,

$$P_r = 1.4686 \text{ bar} + \frac{(308.43 \text{ K} - 305 \text{ K})}{(310.00 \text{ K} - 305 \text{ K})} \times (1.5546 - 1.4686) \text{ bar} \\ = 1.5276 \text{ bar}$$

Tekanan Parsial Uap Air Udara

$$P_s = RH \cdot P_r$$

$$= 0.47\% \times 1.5276 \text{ bar}$$

$$= 0.7180 \text{ bar}$$

Pada $t = 10$ menit, udara yang dibutuhkan untuk pengeringan = 1,103.77 gr

$$N_t = \frac{m}{BM} = \frac{1103.77 \text{ gr}}{28.97 \text{ gr/grmol}} = 38.100 \text{ grmol}$$

sehingga,

- H_2O dalam udara

$$N_{H_2O} = \frac{P_{H_2O}}{P_t} \times N_t = \frac{0.7180 \text{ bar}}{0.9869 \text{ bar}} \times 38.100 \text{ grmol} = 27.72 \text{ grmol}$$

- Udara Kering yang Digunakan

$$N_{\text{udara Kering}} = N_t - N_{H_2O} = (38.10 - 27.72) \text{ grmol} \\ = 10.38 \text{ grmol} \times 28.97 \text{ gr/grmol} \\ = 300.79 \text{ gr} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ gr}} \\ = 0.301 \text{ kg}$$

6. Menghitung Perubahan *Free Moisture* pada Tekwan

- Pada $t = 0$ menit

$$W_{t(0)} = 846 \text{ gr}$$

$$W_s = 362 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{maka, } x_{t(0)} = \frac{W_t - W_s}{W_s} = \frac{846 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr}}{362 \text{ gr}} = 1.3370$$

- Pada $t = 10$ menit

$$H_{(10)} = 0.02671 \text{ kg } H_2O/\text{kg udara kering}$$

$$H_2O_{t(10)} = H_{(10)} \times \text{udara kering}$$

$$= 0.02671 \text{ kg } H_2O/\text{kg udara kering} \times 0.301 \text{ kg udara kering}$$

$$= 0.008 \text{ kg} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}}$$

$$= 8.03 \text{ gr}$$

$$W_{t(10)} = W_{t(0)} - H_2O_{t(10)} = 846 \text{ gr} - 8.03 \text{ gr} = 837.97 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{maka, } xt_{(10)} = \frac{W_{t(10)} - W_s}{W_s} = \frac{837.97 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr}}{362 \text{ gr}} = 1.315$$

- Pada t = 20 menit

$$H_{(20)} = 0.02825 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_2O_{t(20)} &= H_{(20)} \times \text{udara kering} \\ &= 0.02825 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering} \times 0.301 \text{ kg udara kering} \\ &= 0.008 \text{ kg} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 8.50 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{t(20)} = W_{t(10)} - H_2O_{t(20)} = 838 \text{ gr} - 8.50 \text{ gr} = 829.47 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{maka, } xt_{(10)} = \frac{W_{t(10)} - W_s}{W_s} = \frac{829.47 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr}}{362 \text{ gr}} = 1.291$$

- Pada t = 30 menit

$$H_{(30)} = 0.02483 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_2O_{t(30)} &= H_{(30)} \times \text{udara kering} \\ &= 0.02483 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering} \times 0.301 \text{ kg udara kering} \\ &= 0.007 \text{ kg} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 7.47 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{t(30)} = W_{t(20)} - H_2O_{t(30)} = 829 \text{ gr} - 7.47 \text{ gr} = 822.00 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{maka, } xt_{(30)} = \frac{W_{t(30)} - W_s}{W_s} = \frac{822.00 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr}}{362 \text{ gr}} = 1.271$$

- Pada t = 40 menit

$$H_{(40)} = 0.02649 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_2O_{t(40)} &= H_{(40)} \times \text{udara kering} \\ &= 0.02649 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering} \times 0.301 \text{ kg udara kering} \\ &= 0.008 \text{ kg} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 7.97 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{t(40)} = W_{t(30)} - H_2O_{t(40)} = 822 \text{ gr} - 7.97 \text{ gr} = 814.03 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{maka, } xt_{(40)} = \frac{W_{t(40)} - W_s}{W_s} = \frac{814.03 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr}}{362 \text{ gr}} = 1.249$$

- Pada $t = 50$ menit

$$H_{(50)} = 0.02847 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_2O_{t(50)} &= H_{(50)} \times \text{udara kering} \\ &= 0.02847 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering} \times 0.301 \text{ kg udara kering} \\ &= 0.009 \text{ kg} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 8.56 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{t(50)} = W_{t(40)} - H_2O_{t(50)} = 814 \text{ gr} - 8.56 \text{ gr} = 805.47 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{maka, } x_{t(50)} = \frac{W_{t(50)} - W_s}{W_s} = \frac{805.47 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr}}{362 \text{ gr}} = 1.225$$

- Pada $t = 60$ menit

$$H_{(60)} = 0.02847 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering}$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_2O_{t(60)} &= H_{(60)} \times \text{udara kering} \\ &= 0.02847 \text{ kg H}_2\text{O/kg udara kering} \times 0.301 \text{ kg udara kering} \\ &= 0.009 \text{ kg} \times \frac{1000 \text{ gr}}{1 \text{ kg}} \\ &= 8.56 \text{ gr} \end{aligned}$$

$$W_{t(60)} = W_{t(50)} - H_2O_{t(60)} = 805 \text{ gr} - 8.56 \text{ gr} = 796.90 \text{ gr}$$

$$\text{maka, } x_{t(60)} = \frac{W_{t(60)} - W_s}{W_s} = \frac{796.90 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr}}{362 \text{ gr}} = 1.201$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas, diperoleh :



Gambar L2.1 Bagan Perpindahan Massa pada Ruang Pengering

1. Kadar Air Awal

$$W_{t(0)} = 846 \text{ gr}$$

$$W_s = 362 \text{ gr}$$

$$H_2O = W_{t(0)} - W_s = 846 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr} = 484 \text{ gr}$$

$$\% H_2O = \frac{H_2O}{W_{t(0)}} \times 100\% = \frac{484 \text{ gr}}{846 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 57.21$$

$$H_2O = 57.21\%$$

2. Kadar Air Teruapkan selama 1 Jam

$$W_{t(60)} = 797 \text{ gr}$$

$$W_s = 362 \text{ gr}$$

$$H_2O = W_{t(60)} - W_s = 797 \text{ gr} - 362 \text{ gr} = 435 \text{ gr}$$

$$\% H_2O = \frac{H_2O}{W_{t(60)}} \times 100\% = \frac{435 \text{ gr}}{797 \text{ gr}} \times 100\% = 54.57$$

$$H_2O = 54.57\%$$

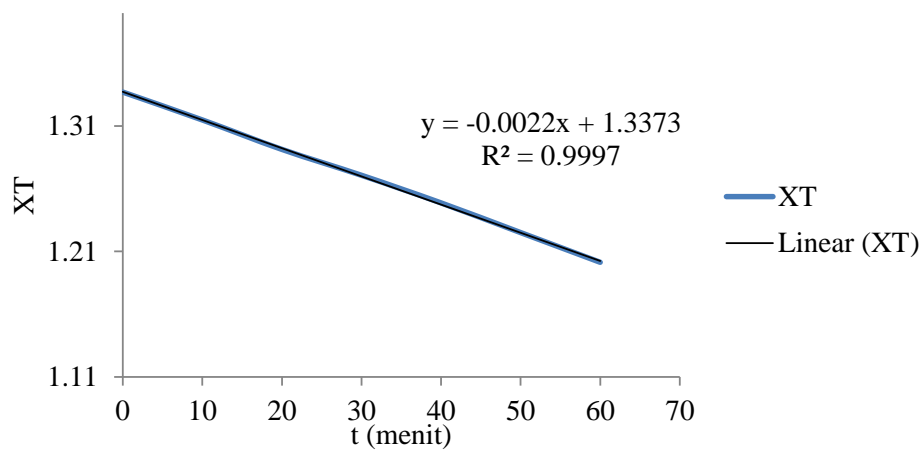
Tabel L2.4 Perubahan Kadar H₂O di Setiap Variasi Waktu Pengeringan

No	t _{Pengeringan} jam	Kadar H ₂ O (%)		
		Awal	Akhir	Teruapkan
1	1	57.21	54.57	2.64
2	2	57.21	50.77	6.44
3	3	57.21	48.14	9.07
4	4	57.21	38.85	18.36
5	5	57.21	34.00	23.21

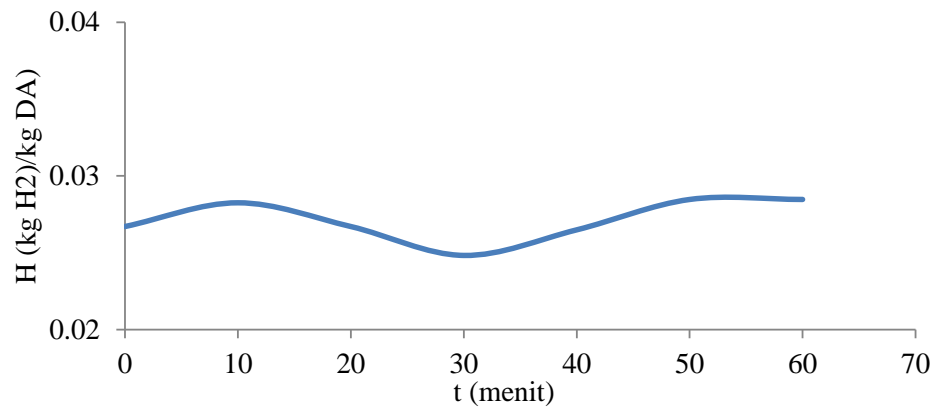
Perubahan humiditas dan Fraksi Mol Air yang Hilang dalam variasi waktu dapat dilihat pada Tabel dan Grafik berikut :

Tabel L2.5 Perubahan X_T dan H dalam 1 Jam Pengeringan

No	t (menit)	Humiditas (kg H ₂ O/kg udara kering)	X _T
1	0	0.02671	1.3370
2	10	0.02825	1.3148
3	20	0.02671	1.2913
4	30	0.02483	1.2707
5	40	0.02649	1.2487
6	50	0.02847	1.2250
7	60	0.02847	1.2014

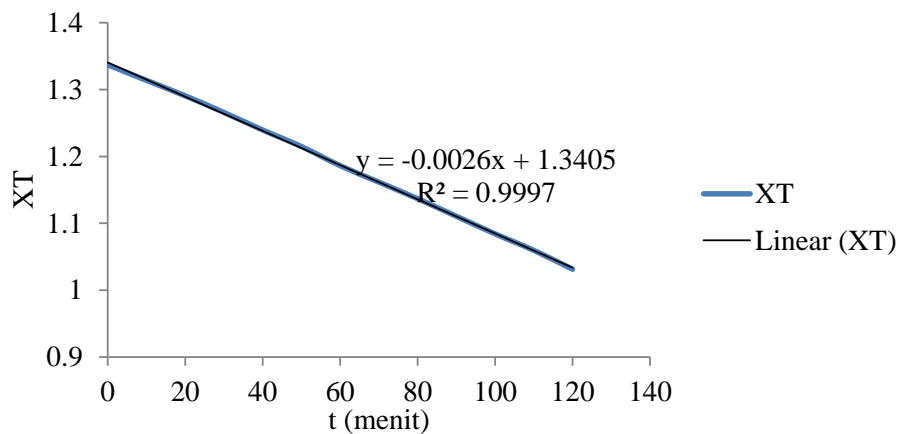


Gambar L2.2 Hubungan X_T dengan Waktu Pengeringan selama 1 Jam

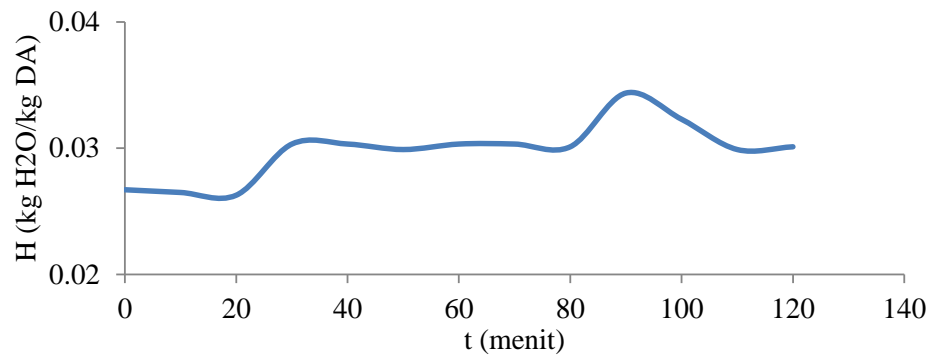


Gambar L2.3 Perubahan Humiditas dalam Variasi Waktu 1 Jam Pengeringan

Tabel L2.6 Perubahan X_T dan H dalam 2 Jam Pengeringan			
No	t (menit)	Humiditas (kg H ₂ O/kg udara kering)	X_T
1	0	0.02667	1.3370
2	10	0.02649	1.3137
3	20	0.02649	1.2906
4	30	0.02843	1.2658
5	40	0.03033	1.2395
6	50	0.02838	1.2148
7	60	0.03273	1.1862
8	70	0.02825	1.1615
9	80	0.02825	1.1368
10	90	0.03011	1.1105
11	100	0.03011	1.0842
12	110	0.02825	1.0595
13	120	0.03230	1.0313



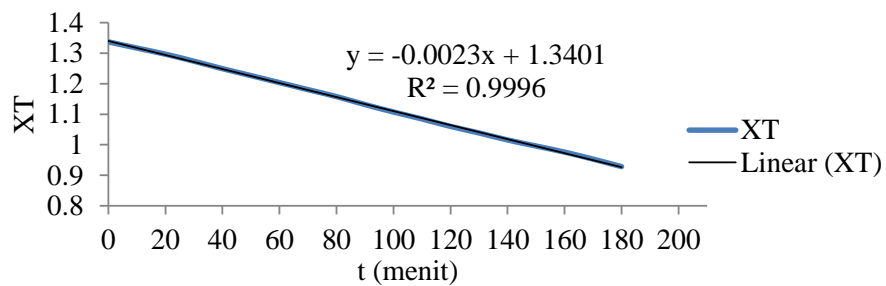
Gambar L2.4 Hubungan X_T dengan Waktu Pengeringan selama 2 Jam



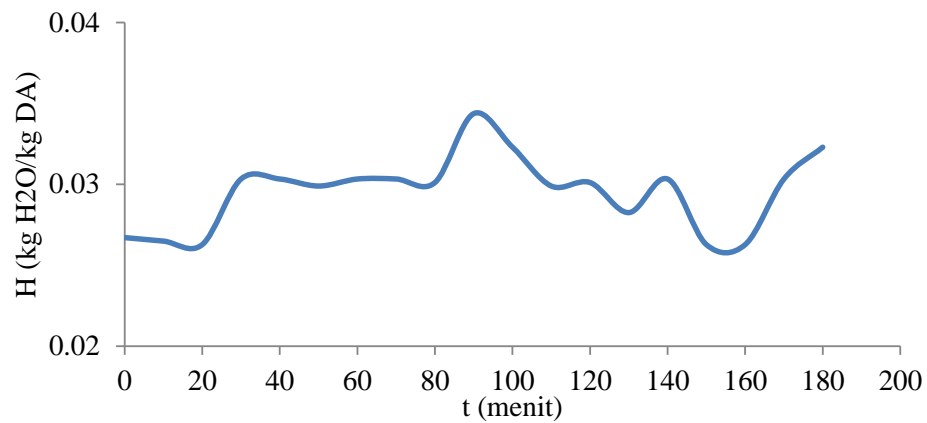
Gambar L2.5 Perubahan Humiditas dalam Variasi Waktu 2 Jam Pengeringan

Tabel L2.7 Perubahan X_T dan H dalam 3 Jam Pengeringan

No	t (menit)	Humiditas (kg H ₂ O/kg udara kering)	X_T
1	0	0.02671	1.3370
2	10	0.02649	1.3168
3	20	0.02628	1.2967
4	30	0.03033	1.2737
5	40	0.03033	1.2492
6	50	0.02990	1.2266
7	60	0.03033	1.2036
8	70	0.03033	1.1806
9	80	0.03011	1.1578
10	90	0.03437	1.1317
11	100	0.03230	1.1072
12	110	0.02990	1.0846
13	120	0.03011	1.0601
14	130	0.02825	1.0387
15	140	0.03033	1.0157
16	150	0.02628	0.9958
17	160	0.02628	0.9758
18	170	0.03033	0.9529
19	180	0.03230	0.9284



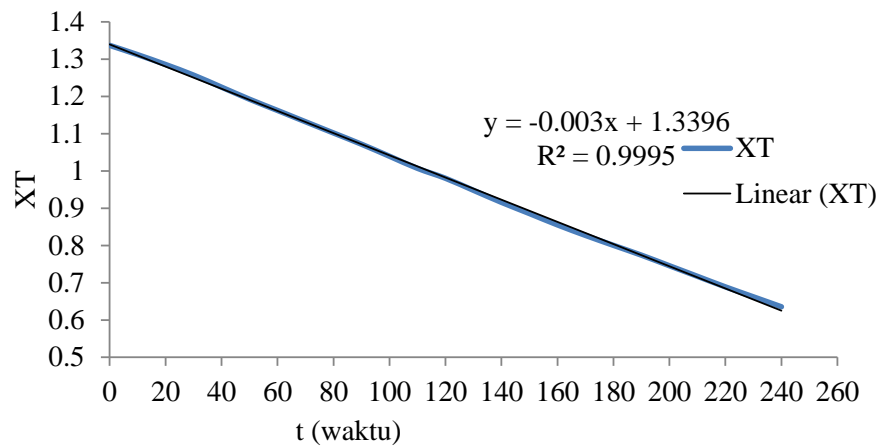
Gambar L2.6 Hubungan X_T dengan Waktu Pengeringan selama 3 Jam



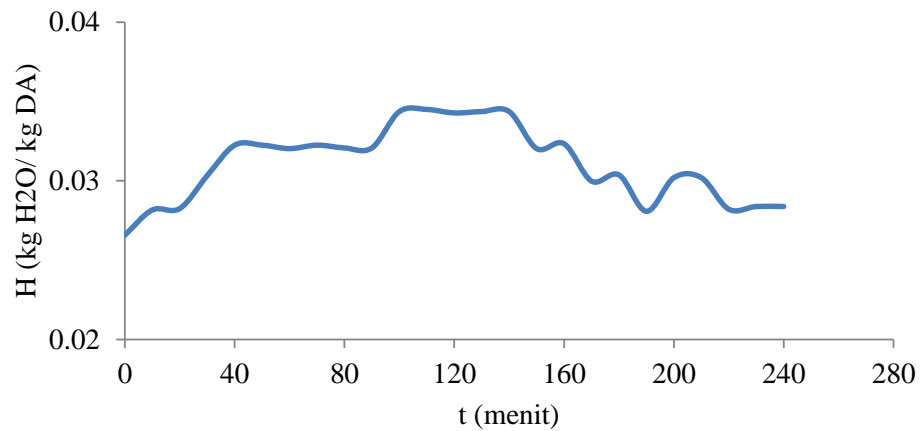
Gambar L2.7 Perubahan Humiditas dalam Variasi Waktu 3 Jam Pengeringan

Tabel L2.8 Perubahan X_T dan H dalam 4 Jam Pengeringan

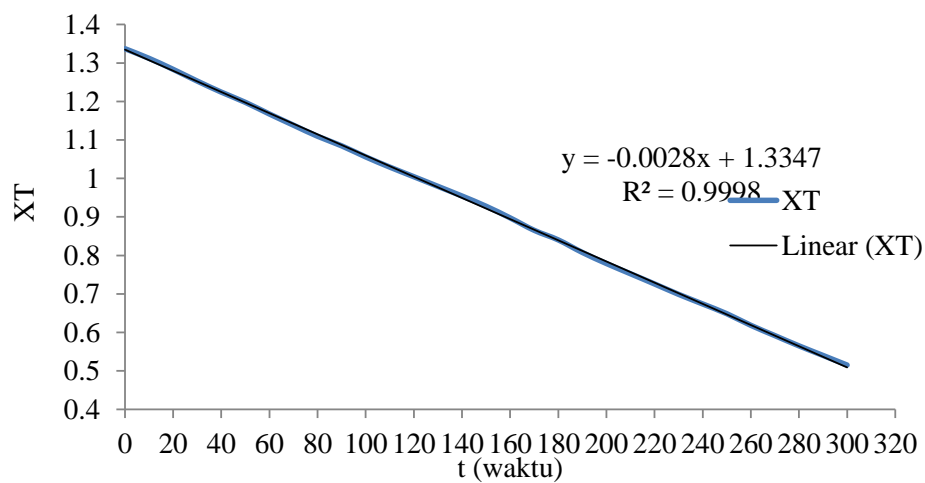
No	t (menit)	Humiditas (kg H ₂ O/kg udara kering)	X_T
1	0	0.02658	1.3370
2	10	0.02817	1.3120
3	20	0.02825	1.2856
4	30	0.03033	1.2571
5	40	0.03225	1.2248
6	50	0.03225	1.1923
7	60	0.03203	1.1622
8	70	0.03225	1.1319
9	80	0.03208	1.1018
10	90	0.03208	1.0716
11	100	0.03437	1.0393
12	110	0.03450	1.0069
13	120	0.03428	0.9802
14	130	0.03437	0.9479
15	140	0.03437	0.9156
16	150	0.03203	0.8855
17	160	0.03234	0.8551
18	170	0.02998	0.8269
19	180	0.03037	0.8002
20	190	0.02808	0.7739
21	200	0.03020	0.7455
22	210	0.03020	0.7171
23	220	0.02821	0.6887
24	230	0.02838	0.6620
25	240	0.02838	0.6353



Gambar L2.8 Hubungan XT dengan Waktu Pengeringan selama 4 Jam



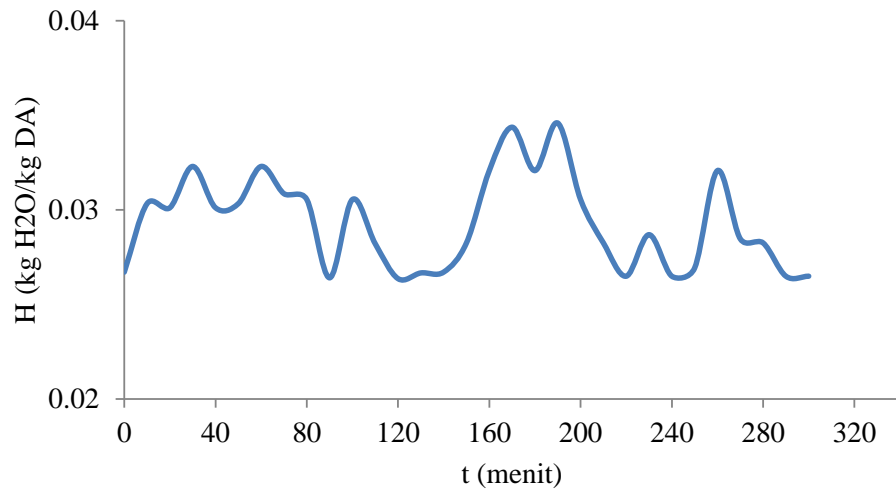
Gambar L2.9 Perubahan Humiditas dalam Variasi Waktu 4 Jam Pengeringan



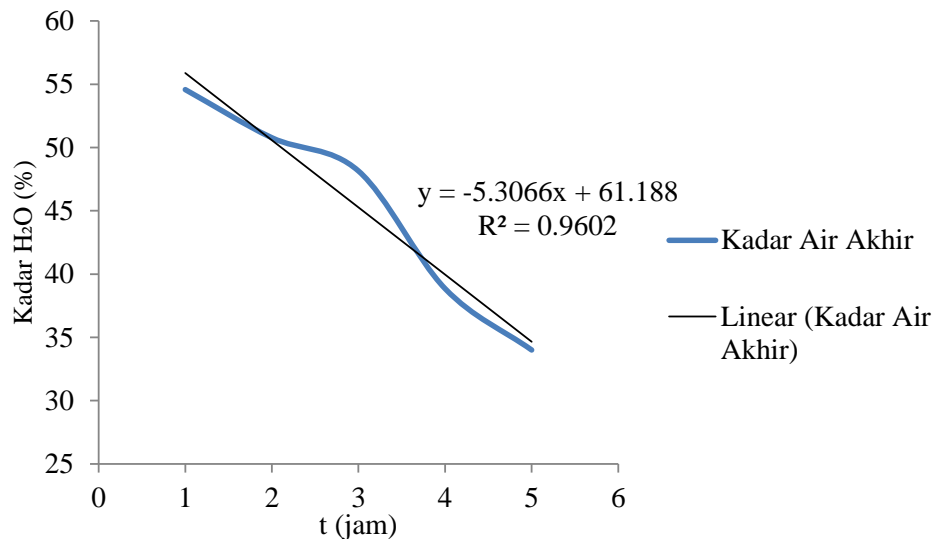
Gambar L2.10 Hubungan XT dengan Waktu Pengeringan selama 5 Jam

Tabel L2.9 Perubahan X_T dan H dalam 5 Jam Pengeringan

No	t (menit)	Humiditas (kg H ₂ O/kg udara kering)	X_T
1	0	0.02671	1.3370
2	10	0.03033	1.3119
3	20	0.03011	1.2834
4	30	0.03230	1.2530
5	40	0.03011	1.2242
6	50	0.03033	1.1977
7	60	0.03230	1.1673
8	70	0.03086	1.1383
9	80	0.03055	1.1095
10	90	0.02641	1.0847
11	100	0.03055	1.0560
12	110	0.02821	1.0294
13	120	0.02636	1.0045
14	130	0.02667	0.9794
15	140	0.02671	0.9543
16	150	0.02825	0.9277
17	160	0.03208	0.8975
18	170	0.03437	0.8652
19	180	0.03208	0.8403
20	190	0.03459	0.8077
21	200	0.03055	0.7790
22	210	0.02825	0.7524
23	220	0.02649	0.7258
24	230	0.02869	0.6988
25	240	0.02649	0.6739
26	250	0.02693	0.6486
27	260	0.03208	0.6184
28	270	0.02847	0.5916
29	280	0.02825	0.5650
30	290	0.02649	0.5401
31	300	0.02649	0.5152



Gambar L2.11 Perubahan Humiditas dalam Variasi Waktu 5 Jam Pengeringan



Gambar L2.12 Penurunan Kadar H₂O Teruapkan di Setiap Variasi Waktu Pengeringan

7. Menghitung Neraca Energi

Penggunaan energi pada proses pengeringan tekwan menggunakan sumber daya sel surya fotovoltaik yang menghasilkan arus listrik DC dan dikonvert oleh inverter menjadi arus AC. Arus AC akan digunakan untuk menyalakan heater sebagai sumber panas pada ruang pengering. Heater akan memanaskan udara yang akan menjadi Q input pada ruang pengering. Sedangkan output berupa udara yang mengandung H₂O teruapkan. Dalam analisis energi udara pengeringan tekawan ini merupakan bagan yang menggambarkan aliran proses beserta data yang dibutuhkan :



Gambar L2.13 Blok Diagram Energi Udara Pengeringan Tekwan

dengan Basis waktu Pengeringan= 1 jam

Energi Input = Energi Output

$$Q_{\text{udara panas}} = Q_{\text{radidasi}} + Q_{\text{udara}}$$

a. Menghitung Q_{Listrik} Suplai dari Baterai ke *Heater*

$$Q_{\text{listrik}} = P = V \times I$$

maka pada perhitungan Q_{listrik} :

$$\begin{aligned} V_{\text{baterai}} &= 12 \text{ V} \quad \text{karena menggunakan 2 baterai yang disusun secara seri maka} \\ &= 12 \text{ V} \times 2 \\ &= 24 \text{ V} \end{aligned}$$

$$I_{\text{baterai}} = 70 \text{ Ah}$$

$$t_{\text{mak penggunaan baterai}} = 5 \text{ jam}$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{listrik}} &= \frac{24 \text{ V} \times 70 \text{ Ah}}{5 \text{ jam}} \times \frac{1 \text{ W}}{1000 \text{ kJ/s}} \times \text{Basis} \\ &= 0.336 \text{ kJ/s} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ jam}} \\ &= 1,209.600 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung Q_{udara} Masuk

Udara Masuk dianggap sebagai udara kering sehingga panas sensible udara masuk

Menghitung Panas Sensibel Udara Kering

$$\text{diketahui : } n_{\text{udara kering}} = 62.297 \text{ grmol}$$

$$T_{\text{reference}} = 25.00 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 298.00 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{udara pengering}} = 40.93 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 313.93 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T = 15.93 \text{ K}$$

Untuk menentukan C_p , digunakan :

$$a = 6.386 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K}$$

$$b = 0.002 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K}$$

$$c = -2.66\text{E-}8 \text{ gr-cal/g-mol.K}$$

(Hougen, 1959)

$$C_{p_m} = \frac{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} (a + b + cT^2)}{T_2 - T_1} \quad (\text{Hougen, 1959})$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{p_{\text{Udara}}} &= a + \frac{b}{2} (T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2) \\ &= 6.386 + \frac{1.764\text{E-}03}{2} (313.93 + 298.00) + \frac{-2.656\text{E-}08}{3} (313.93^2 + \\ &\quad (313.93 \times 298.00) + 298.00^2) \\ &= 6.923 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Udara}} &= n_{A, \text{il}} \times C_{p_{A, \text{il}}} \times \Delta T \\ &= 62.297 \text{ gr-mol} \times 6.923 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K} \times 15.93 \text{ K} \\ &= 6,870.540 \text{ g-cal} \times \frac{4.184 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ g-cal}} \times \frac{1 \text{ k-}}{1000 \text{ g-}} \\ &= 28.746 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Q_{Loss}

Panas yang hilang pada udara pengeringan dalam roses di ruang pengering diakibatkan oleh perpindahan panas secara konduksi dan konveksi.

- Aliran panas mengalir yang tidak disertai oleh gerakan materi yang diamati dalam gradien suhu kontinu maka aliran panas itu disebut konduksi
- Konveksi dapat merujuk pada aliran panas yang terkait dengan pergerakan fluida, seperti ketika udara panas pada tungku memasuki ruangan, atau perpindahan panas dari permukaan panas ke fluida yang mengalir.
- Radiasi adalah istilah yang diberikan untuk transfer energi melalui ruang oleh elektromagnetik.

Berdasarkan pernyataan di atas, *heat loss* pada udara pengering hanya berupa konveksi dan radiasi.

* *Heat Loss* akibat Konveksi

Heat loss akibat konveksi paksa terjadi pada bagian dinding ruang pengering dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$Q = h \cdot A (T - T_{\infty}) \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe, 1993})$$

ket :

h = koefisien perpindahan panas konveksi (W/m. °C)

A = luas permukaan (m²)

T_{ref} = temperatur lingkungan (°C)

T = beda dinding (°C)

1. *Heat loss* akibat konveksi dinding kiri

$$A = 0.28 \text{ m}^2 \quad L = 0.529 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 37.51 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\infty} = 27.70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{beda temperatur } (T_f) &= \frac{T + T_{\infty}}{2} \\ &= \frac{37.51 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 27.70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}}{2} \\ &= 32.61 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 \\ &= 305.61 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Sifat-sifat dari udara pada $T = 305.61 \text{ K}$ didapat dengan interpolasi data data berikut yang diperoleh dari (J.P Holman, 2010) :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pada, } T = 300 \text{ K} \quad v &= 15.69\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\ k &= 0.02624 \text{ W/m.}^{\circ}\text{C} \\ Pr &= 0.708 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pada, } T = 350 \text{ K} \quad v &= 20.76\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\ k &= 0.03003 \text{ W/m.}^{\circ}\text{C} \\ Pr &= 0.697 \\ g &= 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

maka, hasil interpolasi :

$$\begin{aligned} v &= 15.69\text{E-}6 + \frac{(305.61 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (20.76\text{E-}6 - 15.69\text{E-}6) \\ &= 16.259\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= 0.02624 + \frac{(305.61 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.03003 - 0.02624) \\ &= 0.027 \text{ W/m.}^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Pr &= 0.70800 + \frac{(305.61 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.69700 - 0.70800) \\ &= 0.707 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{305.61 \text{ K}} = \frac{0.003}{\text{K}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Gr &= \frac{g \times \beta \times T \times L^3}{v^2} \\ &= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \times (37.51 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 27.70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) \times (0.53)^3}{(16.2586\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s})^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= 176398112.611$$

$$Gr \times Pr = 176398112.611 \times 0.707 = 124,672,264.057$$

$$\begin{aligned} Nu &= 0.1 \times (Gr \times Pr)^{0.3333} \\ &= 0.1 \times 499.252 \\ &= 49.925 \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \frac{Nu \times k}{L}$$

$$= \frac{49.925 \times 0.027}{0.53}$$

$$= 2.516 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

maka,

$$Q_{\text{konv}, 1} = 2.516 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \times 0.28 \text{ m}^2 \times (37.51 ^\circ\text{C} - 27.70 ^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 6.928 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}}$$

$$= 24.941 \text{ kJ}$$

2. *Heat loss* akibat konveksi dinding kanan 1

$$A = 0.25 \text{ m}^2 \quad L = 0.469 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 35.00 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_\infty = 27.70 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{beda temperatur } (T_f) = \frac{T + T_\infty}{2}$$

$$= \frac{35.00 ^\circ\text{C} + 27.70 ^\circ\text{C}}{2}$$

$$= 31.35 ^\circ\text{C} + 273$$

$$= 304.35 \text{ K}$$

Sifat-sifat dari udara pada $T = 304.35 \text{ K}$ didapat dengan interpolasi data data berikut yang diperoleh dari (J.P Holman, 2010) :

pada, $T = 300 \text{ K}$ $v = 15.69\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 $k = 0.02624 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$
 $Pr = 0.708$

pada, $T = 350 \text{ K}$ $v = 20.76\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 $k = 0.03003 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$
 $Pr = 0.697$
 $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

maka, hasil interpolasi :

$$v = 15.69\text{E-}6 + \frac{(304.35 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (20.76\text{E-}6 - 15.69\text{E-}6)$$

$$= 16.131\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$k = 0.02624 + \frac{(304.35 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.03003 - 0.02624)$$

$$= 0.027 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Pr = 0.70800 + \frac{(304.35 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.69700 - 0.70800)$$

$$= 0.707$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{304.35 \text{ K}} = \frac{0.003}{\text{K}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
Gr &= \frac{g \times \beta \times T \times L^3}{\nu^2} \\
&= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \times (35.00^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C}) \times (0.47)^3}{(16.1311\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s})^2} \\
&= 93214231.293 \\
Gr \times Pr &= 93214231.293 \times 0.707 = 65,906,469.736 \\
Nu &= 0.1 \times (Gr \times Pr)^{0.3333} \\
&= 0.1 \times 403.691 \\
&= 40.369 \\
h &= \frac{Nu \times k}{L} \\
&= \frac{40.369 \times 0.027}{0.47} \\
&= 2.287 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C}
\end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
Q_{\text{konv}, 2} &= 2.287 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C} \times 0.25 \text{ m}^2 \times (35.00^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C}) \\
&= 4.098 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} = 14.754 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

3. *Heat loss* akibat konveksi dinding kanan 2

$$A = 0.06 \text{ m}^2 \quad L = 0.245 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 35.73^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_\infty = 27.70^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{beda temperatur } (T_f) &= \frac{T + T_\infty}{2} \\
&= \frac{35.73^\circ\text{C} + 27.70^\circ\text{C}}{2} \\
&= 31.71^\circ\text{C} + 273 \\
&= 304.71 \text{ K}
\end{aligned}$$

Sifat-sifat dari udara pada $T = 304.71 \text{ K}$ didapat dengan interpolasi data data berikut yang diperoleh dari (J.P Holman, 2010) :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{pada, } T = 300 \text{ K} \quad \nu &= 15.69\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
k &= 0.02624 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C} \\
Pr &= 0.708
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\
\text{pada, } T = 350 \text{ K} \quad \nu &= 20.76\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
k &= 0.03003 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C} \\
Pr &= 0.697 \\
&g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2
\end{aligned}$$

maka, hasil interpolasi :

$$\nu = 15.69\text{E-}6 + \frac{(304.71 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (20.76\text{E-}6 - 15.69\text{E-}6)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 16.168 \text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
k &= 0.02624 + \frac{(304.71 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.03003 - 0.02624) \\
&= 0.027 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C} \\
Pr &= 0.70800 + \frac{(304.71 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.69700 - 0.70800) \\
&= 0.707 \\
\beta &= \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{304.71 \text{ K}} = \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \\
Gr &= \frac{g \times \beta \times T \times L^3}{\nu^2} \\
&= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \times (35.73^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C}) \times (0.24)^3}{(16.1680 \text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s})^2} \\
&= 14517247.313 \\
Gr \times Pr &= 14517247.313 \times 0.707 = 10,263,154.638 \\
Nu &= 0.1 \times (Gr \times Pr)^{0.3333} \\
&= 0.1 \times 217.200 \\
&= 21.720 \\
h &= \frac{Nu \times k}{L} \\
&= \frac{21.720 \times 0.027}{0.24} \\
&= 2.358 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C} \\
\text{maka,} \\
Q_{\text{konv}, 3} &= 2.358 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C} \times 0.06 \text{ m}^2 \times (35.73^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C}) \\
&= 1.164 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} \\
&= 4.192 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

4. *Heat loss* akibat konveksi dinding depan 1

$$A = 0.17 \text{ m}^2 \quad L = 0.412 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 35.67^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_\infty = 27.70^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{beda temperatur } (T_f) &= \frac{T + T_\infty}{2} \\
&= \frac{35.67^\circ\text{C} + 27.70^\circ\text{C}}{2} \\
&= 31.69^\circ\text{C} + 273 \\
&= 304.69 \text{ K}
\end{aligned}$$

Sifat-sifat dari udara pada $T = 304.69 \text{ K}$ didapat dengan interpolasi data data berikut yang diperoleh dari (J.P Holman, 2010) :

pada, $T = 300 \text{ K}$ $v = 15.69\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 $k = 0.02624 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$
 $Pr = 0.708$

$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$
 pada, $T = 350 \text{ K}$ $v = 20.76\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 $k = 0.03003 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$
 $Pr = 0.697$
 $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$

maka, hasil interpolasi :

$$v = 15.69\text{E-}6 + \frac{(304.69 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (20.76\text{E-}6 - 15.69\text{E-}6)$$

$$= 16.165\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$k = 0.02624 + \frac{(304.69 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.03003 - 0.02624)$$

$$= 0.027 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Pr = 0.70800 + \frac{(304.69 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.69700 - 0.70800)$$

$$= 0.707$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{304.69 \text{ K}} = \frac{0.003}{\text{K}}$$

$$Gr = \frac{g \times \beta \times T \times L^3}{v^2}$$

$$= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \times (35.67^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C}) \times (0.41)^3}{(16.1651\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s})^2}$$

$$= 68774120.423$$

$$Gr \times Pr = 68774120.423 \times 0.707 = 48,621,180.966$$

$$Nu = 0.1 \times (Gr \times Pr)^{0.3333}$$

$$= 0.1 \times 364.770$$

$$= 36.477$$

$$h = \frac{Nu \times k}{L}$$

$$= \frac{36.477 \times 0.027}{0.41}$$

$$= 2.353 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

maka,

$$Q_{\text{konv},4} = 2.353 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C} \times 0.17 \text{ m}^2 \times (35.67^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 3.175 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}}$$

$$= 11.430 \text{ kJ}$$

5. *Heat loss* akibat konveksi dinding depan 2

$$A = 0.18 \text{ m}^2 \quad L = 0.424 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 34.49 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_{\infty} = 27.70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{beda temperatur } (T_f) &= \frac{T + T_{\infty}}{2} \\ &= \frac{34.49 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 27.70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}}{2} \\ &= 31.09 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 \\ &= 304.09 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Sifat-sifat dari udara pada $T = 304.09 \text{ K}$ didapat dengan interpolasi data data berikut yang diperoleh dari (J.P Holman, 2010) :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pada, } T &= 300 \text{ K} \quad v = 15.69\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\ k &= 0.02624 \text{ W/m.}^{\circ}\text{C} \\ Pr &= 0.708 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\ \text{pada, } T &= 350 \text{ K} \quad v = 20.76\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\ k &= 0.03003 \text{ W/m.}^{\circ}\text{C} \\ Pr &= 0.697 \\ g &= 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \end{aligned}$$

maka, hasil interpolasi :

$$\begin{aligned} v &= 15.69\text{E-}6 + \frac{(304.09 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (20.76\text{E-}6 - 15.69\text{E-}6) \\ &= 16.105\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} k &= 0.02624 + \frac{(304.09 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.03003 - 0.02624) \\ &= 0.027 \text{ W/m.}^{\circ}\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Pr &= 0.70800 + \frac{(304.09 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.69700 - 0.70800) \\ &= 0.707 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{304.09 \text{ K}} = \frac{0.003}{\text{K}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Gr &= \frac{g \times \beta \times T \times L^3}{v^2} \\ &= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \times (34.49 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} - 27.70 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}) \times (0.42)^3}{(16.1050\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s})^2} \\ &= 64387546.723 \end{aligned}$$

$$Gr \times Pr = 64387546.723 \times 0.707 = 45,528,406.693$$

$$\begin{aligned} Nu &= 0.1 \times (Gr \times Pr)^{0.3333} \\ &= 0.1 \times 356.866 \\ &= 35.687 \end{aligned}$$

$$h = \frac{Nu \times k}{L} = \frac{35.687 \times 0.027}{0.42} = 2.233 \text{ W/m.}^{\circ}\text{C}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{konv}, 5} &= 2.233 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \times 0.18 \text{ m}^2 \times (34.49 ^\circ\text{C} - 27.70 ^\circ\text{C}) \\
 &= 2.723 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} \\
 &= 9.803 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

6. *Heat loss* akibat konveksi dinding belakang

$$A = 0.35 \text{ m}^2 \quad L = 0.592 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 35.94 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_\infty = 27.70 ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{beda temperatur } (T_f) &= \frac{T + T_\infty}{2} \\
 &= \frac{35.94 ^\circ\text{C} + 27.70 ^\circ\text{C}}{2} \\
 &= 31.82 ^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 304.82 \text{ K}
 \end{aligned}$$

Sifat-sifat dari udara pada $T = 304.82 \text{ K}$ didapat dengan interpolasi data data berikut yang diperoleh dari (J.P Holman, 2010) :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{pada, } T &= 300 \text{ K} \quad v = 15.69\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
 k &= 0.02624 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Pr} &= 0.708
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\
 \text{pada, } T &= 350 \text{ K} \quad v = 20.76\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
 k &= 0.03003 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C} \\
 \text{Pr} &= 0.697 \\
 &g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

maka, hasil interpolasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
 v &= 15.69\text{E-}6 + \frac{(304.82 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (20.76\text{E-}6 - 15.69\text{E-}6) \\
 &= 16.179\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 k &= 0.02624 + \frac{(304.82 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.03003 - 0.02624) \\
 &= 0.027 \text{ W/m} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pr} &= 0.70800 + \frac{(304.82 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.69700 - 0.70800) \\
 &= 0.707
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{304.82 \text{ K}} = \frac{0.003}{\text{K}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Gr} &= \frac{g \times \beta \times T \times L^3}{v^2} \\
 &= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \times (35.94 ^\circ\text{C} - 27.70 ^\circ\text{C}) \times (0.59)^3}{(16.1789\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s})^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 209634532.040 \\
Gr \times Pr &= 209634532.040 \times 0.707 = 148,198,886.342 \\
Nu &= 0.1 \times (Gr \times Pr)^{0.3333} \\
&= 0.1 \times 528.862 \\
&= 52.886 \\
h &= \frac{Nu \times k}{L} \\
&= \frac{52.886 \times 0.027}{0.59} \\
&= 2.378 \text{ W/m}^{\circ}\text{C} \\
\text{maka,} \\
Q_{\text{konv, 6}} &= 2.378 \text{ W/m}^{\circ}\text{C} \times 0.35 \text{ m}^2 \times (35.94^{\circ}\text{C} - 27.70^{\circ}\text{C}) \\
&= 6.842 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} \\
&= 24.629 \text{ kJ}
\end{aligned}$$

7. *Heat loss* akibat konveksi dinding atas

$$\begin{aligned}
A &= 0.20 \text{ m}^2 \quad L = 0.447 \text{ m} \\
T &= 35.76^{\circ}\text{C} \\
T_{\infty} &= 27.70^{\circ}\text{C}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{beda temperatur } (T_f) &= \frac{T + T_{\infty}}{2} \\
&= \frac{35.76^{\circ}\text{C} + 27.70^{\circ}\text{C}}{2} \\
&= 31.73^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 \\
&= 304.73 \text{ K}
\end{aligned}$$

Sifat-sifat dari udara pada $T = 304.73 \text{ K}$ didapat dengan interpolasi data data berikut yang diperoleh dari (J.P Holman, 2010) :

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{pada, } T &= 300 \text{ K} \quad v = 15.69\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
&\quad k = 0.02624 \text{ W/m}^{\circ}\text{C} \\
&\quad Pr = 0.708 \\
&\quad g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \\
\text{pada, } T &= 350 \text{ K} \quad v = 20.76\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
&\quad k = 0.03003 \text{ W/m}^{\circ}\text{C} \\
&\quad Pr = 0.697 \\
&\quad g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2
\end{aligned}$$

maka, hasil interpolasi :

$$\begin{aligned}
v &= 15.69\text{E-}6 + \frac{(304.73 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (20.76\text{E-}6 - 15.69\text{E-}6) \\
&= 16.169\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\
k &= 0.02624 + \frac{(304.73 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.03003 - 0.02624) \\
&= 0.027 \text{ W/m}^{\circ}\text{C}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Pr} &= 0.70800 + \frac{(304.73 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.69700 - 0.70800) \\ &= 0.707 \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{304.73 \text{ K}} = \frac{0.003}{\text{K}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Gr} &= \frac{g \times \beta \times T \times L^3}{\nu^2} \\ &= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \times (35.76^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C}) \times (0.45)^3}{(16.1695\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s})^2} \\ &= 88643522.153 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Gr} \times \text{Pr} = 88643522.153 \times 0.707 = 62,667,399.094$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Nu} &= 0.1 \times (\text{Gr} \times \text{Pr})^{0.3333} \\ &= 0.1 \times 396.967 \\ &= 39.697 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= \frac{\text{Nu} \times k}{L} \\ &= \frac{39.697 \times 0.027}{0.45} \\ &= 2.361 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C} \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{konv}, 7} &= 2.361 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C} \times 0.20 \text{ m}^2 \times (35.76^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C}) \\ &= 3.747 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} \\ &= 13.491 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

8. *Heat loss* akibat konveksi dinding bawah

$$A = 0.19 \text{ m}^2 \quad L = 0.436 \text{ m}$$

$$T = 38.10^\circ\text{C}$$

$$T_\infty = 27.70^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{beda temperatur } (T_f) &= \frac{T + T_\infty}{2} \\ &= \frac{38.10^\circ\text{C} + 27.70^\circ\text{C}}{2} \\ &= 32.90^\circ\text{C} + 273 \\ &= 305.90 \text{ K} \end{aligned}$$

Sifat-sifat dari udara pada $T = 305.90 \text{ K}$ didapat dengan interpolasi data data berikut yang diperoleh dari (J.P Holman, 2010) :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pada, } T &= 300 \text{ K} \quad \nu = 15.69\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s} \\ k &= 0.02624 \text{ W/m}^\circ\text{C} \\ \text{Pr} &= 0.708 \end{aligned}$$

pada, $T = 350 \text{ K}$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$v = 20.76\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$k = 0.03003 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Pr} = 0.697$$

$$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$$

maka, hasil interpolasi :

$$v = 15.69\text{E-}06 + \frac{(305.90 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (20.76\text{E-}6 - 15.69\text{E-}6)$$

$$= 16.288\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$$

$$k = 0.02624 + \frac{(305.90 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.03003 - 0.02624)$$

$$= 0.027 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

$$\text{Pr} = 0.70800 + \frac{(305.90 - 300)}{(350.00 - 300)} \times (0.69700 - 0.70800)$$

$$= 0.707$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{T_f} = \frac{1}{305.90 \text{ K}} = \frac{0.003}{\text{K}}$$

$$\text{Gr} = \frac{g \times \beta \times T \times L^3}{v^2}$$

$$= \frac{9.8 \text{ m/s}^2 \times \frac{0.003}{\text{K}} \times (38.10^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C}) \times (0.44)^3}{(16.2883\text{E-}6 \text{ m}^2/\text{s})^2}$$

$$= 104006612.887$$

$$\text{Gr} \times \text{Pr} = 104006612.887 \times 0.707 = 73,501,681.341$$

$$\text{Nu} = 0.1 \times (\text{Gr} \times \text{Pr})^{0.3333}$$

$$= 0.1 \times 418.636$$

$$= 41.864$$

$$h = \frac{\text{Nu} \times k}{L}$$

$$= \frac{41.864 \times 0.027}{0.44}$$

$$= 2.563 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C}$$

maka,

$$Q_{\text{konv}, 8} = 2.563 \text{ W/m.}^\circ\text{C} \times 0.19 \text{ m}^2 \times (38.10^\circ\text{C} - 27.70^\circ\text{C})$$

$$= 5.102 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}}$$

$$= 18.366 \text{ kJ}$$

sehingga, panas yang hilang akibat perpindahan panas konduksi :

$$Q_{\text{loss konveksi}} = Q_{\text{loss konv}, 1} + Q_{\text{loss konv}, 2} + Q_{\text{loss konv}, 3} + Q_{\text{loss konv}, 4} + Q_{\text{loss konv}, 5}$$

$$+ Q_{\text{loss konv}, 6} + Q_{\text{loss konv}, 7} + Q_{\text{loss konv}, 8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{loss konveksi}} &= (24.941 + 14.754 + 4.192 + 11.430 + 9.803 + \\
 &\quad 24.629 + 13.491 + 18.366) \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 121.606 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

* *Heat Loss* akibat Radiasi

Heat loss akibat konveksi paksa terjadi pada bagian dinding ruang pengering dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$Q = \epsilon \times \sigma \times A (T_1^4 - T_2^4) \quad (\text{Mc.Cabe, 1993})$$

ket :

ϵ = emisivitas benda

σ = konstanta Stefan Blotzman = $5.669\text{E-}08 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}^4$

T_1 = Temperatur dinding (K)

T_2 = temperatur lingkungan (K)

1. *Heat loss* akibat Radiasi dinding kiri

$$\epsilon_{\text{besi}} = 0.31$$

$$A = 0.28 \text{ m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 37.51^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 310.51 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 27.70^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 300.70 \text{ K}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{loss rad, 1}} &= \frac{0.31 \times 5.669\text{E-}08 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}^4 \times 0.28 \text{ m}^2 \times ((310.51\text{K}^4 - 300.70\text{K}^4))}{1} \\
 &= 5.527 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} \\
 &= 19.896 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. *Heat loss* akibat Radiasi dinding kanan 1

$$\epsilon_{\text{besi}} = 0.31$$

$$A = 0.25 \text{ m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 35.00^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 308.00 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 27.70^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 300.70 \text{ K}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{loss rad, 2}} &= \frac{0.31 \times 5.669\text{E-}08 \text{ W/m}^2.\text{K}^4 \times 0.25 \text{ m}^2 \times ((308.00\text{K}^4 - 300.70\text{K}^4))}{1} \\
 &= 3.552 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} \\
 &= 12.788 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

3. *Heat loss* akibat Radiasi dinding kanan 2

$$\epsilon_{\text{besi}} = 0.31$$

$$A = 0.06 \text{ m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 35.73^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 308.73 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 27.70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 300.70\text{ K}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss rad, 3}} &= \frac{0.31 \times 5.669\text{E-}08\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}^4 \times 0.06\text{ m}^2 \times ((308.73\text{K}^4 - 300.70\text{K}^4))}{1} \\ &= 0.982\text{ Watt} \times 1\text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60\text{ kJ}}{1\text{ watthour}} \\ &= 3.536\text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

4. *Heat loss* akibat Radiasi dinding depan 1

$$\epsilon_{\text{kaca}} = 0.95$$

$$A = 0.17\text{ m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 35.67\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 308.67\text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 27.70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 300.70\text{ K}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss rad, 4}} &= \frac{0.95 \times 5.669\text{E-}08\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}^4 \times 0.17\text{ m}^2 \times ((308.67\text{K}^4 - 300.70\text{K}^4))}{1} \\ &= 8.224\text{ Watt} \times 1\text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60\text{ kJ}}{1\text{ watthour}} \\ &= 29.606\text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

5. *Heat loss* akibat Radiasi dinding depan 2

$$\epsilon_{\text{besi}} = 0.31$$

$$A = 0.18\text{ m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 34.49\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 307.49\text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 27.70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 300.70\text{ K}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss rad, 5}} &= \frac{0.31 \times 5.669\text{E-}08\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}^4 \times 0.18\text{ m}^2 \times ((307.49\text{K}^4 - 300.70\text{K}^4))}{1} \\ &= \text{#####} \times 1\text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60\text{ kJ}}{1\text{ watthour}} \\ &= 8.678\text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

6. *Heat loss* akibat Radiasi dinding belakang

$$\epsilon_{\text{besi}} = 0.31$$

$$A = 0.35\text{ m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 35.94\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 308.94\text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 27.70\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 273 = 300.70\text{ K}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss rad, 6}} &= \frac{0.31 \times 5.669\text{E-}08\text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}^4 \times 0.35\text{ m}^2 \times ((308.94\text{K}^4 - 300.70\text{K}^4))}{1} \\ &= 5.728\text{ Watt} \times 1\text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60\text{ kJ}}{1\text{ watthour}} = 20.621\text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

7. *Heat loss* akibat Radiasi dinding atas

$$\epsilon_{\text{besi}} = 0.31$$

$$A = 0.20 \text{ m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 35.76 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 308.76 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 27.70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 300.70 \text{ K}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss rad, 7}} &= \frac{0.31 \times 5.669\text{E-}08 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}^4 \times 0.20 \text{ m}^2 \times ((308.76\text{K}^4 - 300.70\text{K}^4))}{1} \\ &= 3.158 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} \\ &= 11.368 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

8. *Heat loss* akibat Radiasi dinding bawah

$$\epsilon_{\text{besi}} = 0.31$$

$$A = 0.19 \text{ m}^2$$

$$T_1 = 38.10 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 311.10 \text{ K}$$

$$T_2 = 27.70 \text{ }^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 300.70 \text{ K}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss rad, 6}} &= \frac{0.31 \times 5.669\text{E-}08 \text{ W/m}^2\cdot\text{K}^4 \times 0.19 \text{ m}^2 \times ((311.10\text{K}^4 - 300.70\text{K}^4))}{1} \\ &= 4.006 \text{ Watt} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3.60 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ watthour}} \\ &= 14.422 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

sehingga, panas yang hilang akibat perpindahan panas konduksi :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{loss radiasi}} &= Q_{\text{loss rad, 1}} + Q_{\text{loss rad, 2}} + Q_{\text{loss rad, 3}} + Q_{\text{loss rad, 4}} + Q_{\text{loss rad, 5}} \\ &\quad + Q_{\text{loss rad, 6}} + Q_{\text{loss rad, 7}} + Q_{\text{loss rad, 8}} \\ Q_{\text{loss radiasi}} &= (19.896 + 12.788 + 3.536 + 29.606 + 8.678 + \\ &\quad 20.621 + 11.368 + 14.422) \text{ kJ} \\ &= 120.915 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

Maka, total *heat loss* dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{Loss}} &= Q_{\text{loss konveksi}} + Q_{\text{loss radiasi}} \\ &= 121.606 \text{ kJ} + 120.915 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 242.521 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

d. Menghitung Q_{udara} Keluar

Udara Masuk terdiri dari panas sensibel udara kering dan panas laten H_2O terua

Udara Masuk dianggap sebagai udara kering sehingga panas sensible udara masuk

* Menghitung Panas Sensibel Udara Kering

diketahui : $n_{\text{udara kering}} = 62.297 \text{ grmol}$

$$T_{\text{reference}} = 25.00^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 298.00 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{udara output}} = 36.50^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 309.50 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T = 11.50 \text{ K}$$

Untuk menentukan C_p , digunakan :

$$a = 6.386 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K}$$

$$b = 0.002 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K}$$

(Hougen, 1959)

$$c = -2.66\text{E-}8 \text{ gr-cal/g-mol.K}$$

$$C_{p_m} = \frac{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} (a + b + cT^2)}{T_2 - T_1} \quad (\text{Hougen, 1959})$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{p_{\text{Udara}}} &= a + \frac{b}{2} (T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2) \\ &= 6.386 + \frac{1.764\text{E-}03}{2} (309.50 + 298.00) + \frac{-2.656\text{E-}08}{3} (309.50^2 + \\ &\quad (309.50 \times 298.00) + 298.00^2) \\ &= 6.919 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{udara, out}} &= n_{A, i1} \times C_{p_{A, i1}} \times \Delta T \\ &= 62.297 \text{ gr-mol} \times 6.919 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K} \times 11.50 \text{ K} \\ &= 4,957.127 \text{ g-cal} \times \frac{4.184 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ g-cal}} \times \frac{1 \text{ k-}}{1000 \text{ g-}} \\ &= 20.741 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

* Menghitung panas H_2O teruapkan

a. Menghitung panas sensibel H_2O teruapkan

diketahui : $n_{H_2O \text{ teruapkan}} = \frac{49 \text{ gr}}{18 \text{ gr/grmol}} = 2.722 \text{ grmol}$

$$T_{\text{reference}} = 25.00^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 298.00 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{udara output}} = 36.50^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 309.50 \text{ K}$$

$$\Delta T = 11.50 \text{ K}$$

Untuk menentukan C_p , digunakan :

$$a = 7.136 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K}$$

$$b = 0.003 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K}$$

(Hougen, 1959)

$$c = 4.59\text{E-}9 \text{ gr-cal/g-mol.K}$$

$$C_{p_m} = \frac{\int_{T_1}^{T_2} (a + b + cT^2)}{T_2 - T_1} \quad (\text{Hougen, 1959})$$

$$\begin{aligned} C_{p_{H_2O}} &= a + \frac{b}{2} (T_2 + T_1) + \frac{c}{3} (T_2^2 + T_2 \cdot T_1 + T_1^2) \\ &= 7.136 + \frac{2.640E-03}{2} (309.50 + 298.00) + \frac{4.590E-09}{3} (309.50^2 + \\ &\quad (309.50 \times 298.00) + 298.00^2) \\ &= 7.938 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K} \end{aligned}$$

maka,

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{\text{sensibel H}_2\text{O teruapkan}} &= n_{A, \text{il}} \times C_{p_{A, \text{il}}} \times \Delta T \\ &= 2.722 \text{ gr-mol} \times 7.938 \text{ g-cal/g-mol.K} \times 11.50 \text{ K} \\ &= 248.514 \text{ g-cal} \times \frac{4.184 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ k-cal}} \times \frac{1 \text{ k-}}{1000 \text{ g-}} \\ &= 1.040 \text{ kJ} \end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung panas laten H_2O teruapkan

$$n = \frac{49 \text{ gr}}{18 \text{ gr/grmol}} = 2.72 \text{ grmol}$$

$$T_{\text{sistem}} (T_2) = 40.93^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 313.93 \text{ K}$$

$$T_{\text{standar}} (T_1) = 100^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 373.00 \text{ K}$$

$$\lambda_{\text{kondisi standar}} (\lambda_1) = 9,717 \text{ g-cal/g-mol} \quad (\text{Hougen, 1959})$$

$$T_c = 647.30 \text{ K} \quad (\text{Hougen, 1959})$$

maka, panas laten H_2O teruapkan (λ_2) menjadi :

$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_1 \times \left(\frac{1 - Tr_2}{1 - Tr_1} \right)^{0.38} \quad (\text{Hougen, 1959})$$

$$Tr_1 = \frac{T_1}{T_c} = \frac{373.00 \text{ K}}{647.30 \text{ K}} = 0.576 \quad (\text{Hougen, 1959})$$

$$Tr_2 = \frac{T_2}{T_c} = \frac{313.93 \text{ K}}{647.30 \text{ K}} = 0.485 \quad (\text{Hougen, 1959})$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_2 &= \lambda_1 \times \left(\frac{1 - Tr_2}{1 - Tr_1} \right)^{0.38} \\ &= 9717 \text{ grcal/grmol} \times \left(\frac{1 - 0.485}{1 - 0.576} \right)^{0.38} \\ &= 10,464.500 \text{ g-cal/g-mol} \times \frac{4.184 \text{ kJ}}{1 \text{ k-cal}} \times \frac{1 \text{ k-}}{1000 \text{ g-}} \\ &= 43.783 \text{ kJ/g-mol} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{laten H}_2\text{O teruapkan}} &= N \times \lambda_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} & (\text{Hougen, 1959}) \\
 &= 2.722 \text{ grmol} \times 43.783 \text{ kJ/g-mol} \\
 &= 119.188 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

maka diperoleh panas H₂O teruapkan sebagai berikut :

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{\text{H}_2\text{O teruapkan}} &= Q_{\text{sensibel H}_2\text{O teruapkan}} + Q_{\text{laten H}_2\text{O teruapkan}} \\
 &= 1.040 \text{ kJ} + 119.188 \text{ kJ} \\
 &= 120.228 \text{ kJ}
 \end{aligned}$$

Berdasarkan perhitungan diatas dengan basis perhitungan 1 jam, maka neraca energi udara pengeringan tekwan :

L2.10 Neraca Energi Udara pada 1 Jam Pengeringan

Komponen		Input (kJ)	Output (kJ)
Q _{in}	Q _{Listrik}	1,209.600	
	Q _{Udara Kering}	28.746	
Q _{out}	Q _{Udara Kering}		20.741
	Q _{H₂O Teruapkan}		120.228
	Q _{Loss Konveksi dan Radiasi}		242.521
	Q _{Loss}		854.857
Jumlah (kJ)		1,238.346	1,238.346

L2.11 Neraca Energi Udara pada 2 Jam Pengeringan

Komponen		Input (kJ)	Output (kJ)
Q _{in}	Q _{Listrik}	1,209.600	
	Q _{Udara Kering}	28.925	
Q _{out}	Q _{Udara Kering}		23.759
	Q _{H₂O Teruapkan}		135.158
	Q _{Loss Konveksi dan Radiasi}		192.646
	Q _{Loss}		886.961
Jumlah (kJ)		1,238.525	1,238.525

L2.12 Neraca Energi Udara pada 3 Jam Pengeringan

Komponen		Input (kJ)	Output (kJ)
Q _{in}	Q _{Listrik}	1,209.600	
	Q _{Udara Kering}	26.701	
Q _{out}	Q _{Udara Kering}		21.392
	Q _{H₂O Teruapkan}		120.325
	Q _{Loss Konveksi dan Radiasi}		380.634
	Q _{Loss}		713.951
Jumlah (kJ)		1,236.301	1,236.301

L2.13 Neraca Energi Udara pada 4 Jam Pengeringan

Komponen		Input (kJ)	Output (kJ)
Q_{in}	$Q_{Listrik}$	1,209.600	
	$Q_{Udara\ Kering}$	32.126	
Q_{out}	$Q_{Udara\ Kering}$		27.915
	$Q_{H_2O\ Teruapkan}$		156.095
	$Q_{Loss\ Konveksi\ dan\ Radiasi}$		333.465
	Q_{Loss}		724.252
Jumlah (kJ)		1,241.726	1,241.726

L2.14 Neraca Energi Udara pada 5 Jam Pengeringan

Komponen		Input (kJ)	Output (kJ)
Q_{in}	$Q_{Listrik}$	1,209.600	
	$Q_{Udara\ Kering}$	39.839	
Q_{out}	$Q_{Udara\ Kering}$		29.901
	$Q_{H_2O\ Teruapkan}$		114.759
	$Q_{Loss\ Konveksi\ dan\ Radiasi}$		422.241
	Q_{Loss}		682.538
Jumlah (kJ)		1,249.439	1,249.439

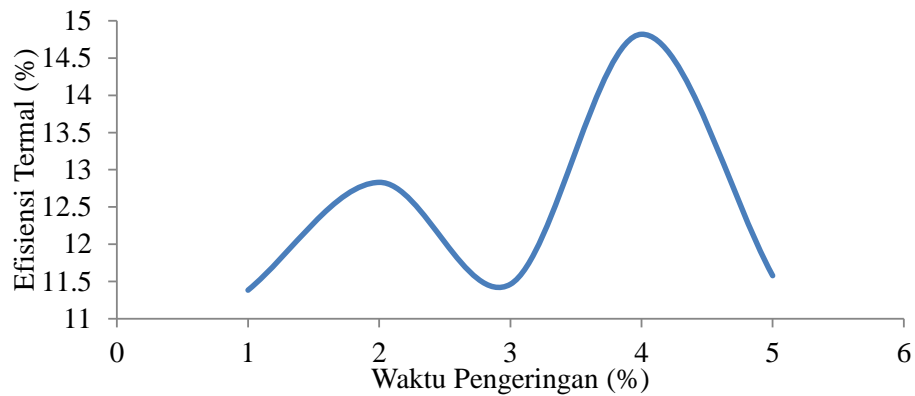
maka, efisiensi energi diperoleh dari perhitungan efisiensi termal menjadi :
 Dalam 1 Jam Operasi

$$\begin{aligned}
 \eta_{\text{Termal}} &= \frac{Q_{out}}{Q_{in}} \times 100\% && (\text{Himmelblau, 1996}) \\
 &= \frac{140.969 \text{ kJ}}{1,238.346 \text{ kJ}} \times 100\% \\
 &= 11.38\%
 \end{aligned}$$

maka, perbedaan efisiensi energi tiap jam pengeringan dapat dilihat pada Tabel L dan Gambar L2.14.

L2.15 Efisiensi Energi di Setiap Variasi Waktu Pengeringan

No	$t_{\text{Pengeringan}}$ (Jam)	Efisiensi Energi (%)
1	1	11.38
2	2	12.83
3	3	11.46
4	4	14.82
5	5	11.58



Gambar L2.14 Grafik Efisiensi Energi di Setiap Variasi Waktu Pengeringan

8. Menghitung Neraca *Exergy* Udara Pengeringan Tekwan

Berdasarkan jurnal referensi (Folayan dkk, 2018)) persamaan neraca *exergy* adalah :

$$\dot{E}_{in} = \dot{E}_{out} + \dot{E}_{loss} + \dot{E}_d$$

keterangan :

\dot{E}_{in} = *Exergy* Udara Pengering Masuk (kJ/kg)

\dot{E}_{out} = *Exergy* Udara Pengering Keluar (kJ/kg)

\dot{E}_{loss} = Kehilangan *Exergy* (kJ/kg)

E_d = Kehancuran *Exergy* (kJ/kg)



Gambar L2.15 Bagan Neraca *Exergy* Udara Pengeringan Tekwan

Dalam 1 Jam Pengeringan

a. Menghitung *Exergy* Masuk Ruang Pengering

Exergy yang masuk ke dalam ruang pengering adalah *exergy* listrik yang disuplai ke *heater* dan *exergy* udara pengering.

$$\dot{E}_{in} = \dot{E}_{listrik} + \dot{E}_{udara}$$

- Menghitung *Exergy* Listrik ($\dot{E}_{listrik}$)

$$\dot{E}_{listrik} = V_1 \times I_1$$

(Shahsavari, dkk., 2012)

$$V_1 = 11.90 \text{ V}$$

$$I_1 = 0.88 \text{ A}$$

sehingga,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{\text{listrik}} &= 11.90 \text{ V} \times 0.88 \text{ A} \times \text{Basis} \\ &= 10.47 \text{ W} \times \frac{1 \text{ W}}{1000 \text{ kJ/s}} \times 1 \text{ jam} \times \frac{3600 \text{ s}}{1 \text{ jam}} \\ &= 37.70 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

- Menghitung *Exergy* Udara Pengereng Masuk

$$\dot{E}_{\text{udara}} = \dot{m} ((h_1 - h_0) - T_0 (s_1 - s_0)) \quad (\text{Lestari dan Trisnaliani, 2018})$$

keterangan :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E} &= \text{Exergy (kJ)} & T_0 &= \text{Temperatur Udara Lingkungan (K)} \\ h_1 &= \text{Entalpi udara (kJ)} & h_0 &= \text{Entalpi pada Temperatur Lingkungan (kJ/kg)} \\ S_1 &= \text{Entropi Udara (kJ/kg.K)} & S_0 &= \text{Entropi pada Temperatur Lingkungan (kJ/kg.K)}\end{aligned}$$

dengan

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} &= 62.297 \text{ grmol} \times 28.97 \text{ gr/grmol} = 1804.739 \text{ gr} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ gr}} \\ &= 1.805 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$T_{\text{udara}} = 40.93^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 313.93 \text{ K}$$

$$T_0 = 27.70^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 300.70 \text{ K}$$

entalpi dan entropi udara diperoleh dari interpolasi antara :

$T = 300 \text{ K}$	$s = 1.70203 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$	$h = 300.19 \text{ kJ/kg}$
$T = 305 \text{ K}$	$s = 1.71865 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$	$h = 305.22 \text{ kJ/kg}$
$T = 315 \text{ K}$	$s = 1.75106 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$	$h = 315.27 \text{ kJ/kg}$

maka

$$\begin{aligned}s_0 &= 1.70203 + \frac{(300.70 - 300.00 \text{ K})}{(305.00 - 300.00 \text{ K})} \times (1.71865 - 1.70203) \\ &= 1.70436 \text{ kJ/kg.K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}s_1 &= 1.71865 + \frac{(313.93 - 305.00 \text{ K})}{(315.00 - 305.00 \text{ K})} \times (1.75106 - 1.71865) \\ &= 1.74759 \text{ kJ/kg.K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}h_0 &= 300.190 + \frac{(300.70 - 300.00 \text{ K})}{(305.00 - 300.00 \text{ K})} \times (305.22 - 300.19) \\ &= 300.894 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}h_1 &= 305.220 + \frac{(313.93 - 305.00 \text{ K})}{(315.00 - 305.00 \text{ K})} \times (315.27 - 305.22) \\ &= 314.195 \text{ kJ/kg}\end{aligned}$$

sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{\text{udara}} &= \dot{m} ((h_1 - h_0) - T_0 (s_1 - s_0)) \\ &= 1.805 \text{ kg} \times ((314.195 - 300.894) \text{ kJ/kg} - 300.70 \text{ K} \\ &\quad (1.74759 - 1.70436) \text{ kJ/kg.K}) = 0.541 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

diperoleh jumlah *exergy* masuk udara pengering :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{in} &= 37.70 \text{ kJ} + 0.541 \text{ kJ} \\ &= 38.240 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

b. Menghitung *Exergy* Keluar Ruang Pengering

Perhitungan *exergy* keluar ruang pengering diperoleh berdasarkan persamaan *exergy* berikut :

$$\dot{E}_{out} = \dot{E}_{udara} = \dot{m} ((h_1 - h_0) - T_0 (s_1 - s_0)) \quad (\text{Lestari dan Trisnaliani, 2018})$$

dengan,

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{m} &= 62.297 \text{ grmol} \times 28.97 \text{ gr/grmol} = 1804.739 \text{ gr} \times \frac{1 \text{ kg}}{1000 \text{ gr}} \\ &= 1.805 \text{ kg}\end{aligned}$$

$$T_{udara} = 36.50^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 309.50 \text{ K}$$

$$T_0 = 27.70^\circ\text{C} + 273 = 300.70 \text{ K}$$

$$h_0 = 300.894 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$s_0 = 1.70436 \text{ kJ/kg.K}$$

entalpi dan entropi udara diperoleh dari interpolasi antara :

$$T = 305 \text{ K} \quad s = 1.71865 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \quad h = 305.22 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

$$T = 310 \text{ K} \quad s = 1.73498 \text{ kJ/kg.K} \quad h = 310.24 \text{ kJ/kg}$$

maka

$$\begin{aligned}h_1 &= 305.220 + \frac{(309.50 - 305.00 \text{ K})}{(310.00 - 305.00 \text{ K})} \times (310.240 - 305.220) \\ &= 309.738 \text{ kJ/kg.K}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}s_1 &= 1.71865 + \frac{(309.50 - 305.00 \text{ K})}{(310.00 - 305.00 \text{ K})} \times (1.73498 - 1.71865) \\ &= 1.73335 \text{ kJ/kg.K}\end{aligned}$$

sehingga diperoleh :

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{E}_{out} &= \dot{m} ((h_1 - h_0) - T_0 (s_1 - s_0)) \\ &= 1.805 \text{ kg} \times ((309.738 - 300.894) \text{ kJ/kg} - 300.70 \text{ K} \times \\ &\quad (1.73335 - 1.70436) \text{ kJ/kg.K}) \\ &= 0.228 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

c. Menghitung Kehancuran *Exergy*

Kehancuran *exergy* (\dot{E}_d) dapat dihitung dengan persamaan berikut :

$$\dot{E}_d = -\Delta\dot{E} - (W - P_0 (V_2 - V_1)) \quad (\text{Lestari dan Trisnaliani, 2018})$$

dengan,

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta\dot{E} &= \dot{E}_{out} - \dot{E}_{in} \\ &= 0.228 \text{ kJ} - 38.24 \text{ kJ} \\ &= -38.012 \text{ kJ}\end{aligned}$$

$$W - P_0(V_2 - V_1) = 0 \text{ kJ}$$

maka, $\dot{E}_d = -\Delta\dot{E}$

$$= -38.01 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 38.01 \text{ kJ}$$

c. Menghitung Kehilangan *Exergy* (\dot{E}_{loss}) pada udara Pengeringan Tekwan

Kehilangan *exergy* dapat dihitung dengan persamaan :

$$\dot{E}_{\text{in}} = \dot{E}_{\text{out}} + \dot{E}_{\text{loss}} + \dot{E}_d$$

$$\dot{E}_{\text{loss}} = \dot{E}_{\text{in}} - \dot{E}_{\text{out}} - \dot{E}_d$$

$$= 38.240 \text{ kJ} - 0.228 \text{ kJ} - 38.012 \text{ kJ}$$

$$= 0 \text{ kJ}$$

d. Menghitung Efisiensi Exergetik Udara Pengeringan Tekwan

Efisiensi exergetik diperoleh dngan persamaan berikut :

$$\varepsilon = \eta \times \frac{\left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_u}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{T_0}{T_s}\right)} \quad (\text{Lestari dan Trisnaliani, 2018})$$

dimana,

$$T_0 = 300.70 \text{ K} \quad T_u = 309.50 \text{ K} \quad T_s = 313.93 \text{ K} \quad \eta = 11.38\%$$

maka,

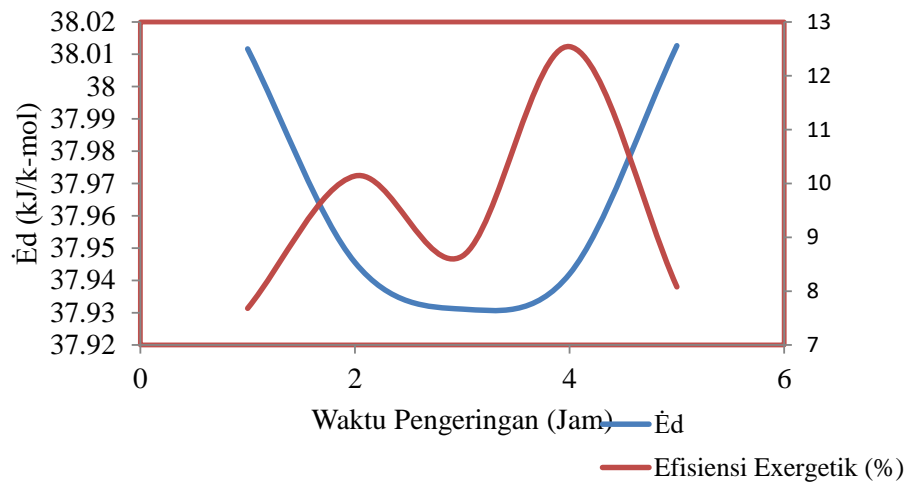
$$\varepsilon = 11.38\% \times \frac{\left(1 - \frac{300.70 \text{ K}}{309.50 \text{ K}}\right)}{\left(1 - \frac{300.70 \text{ K}}{313.93 \text{ K}}\right)}$$

$$\varepsilon = 7.68 \%$$

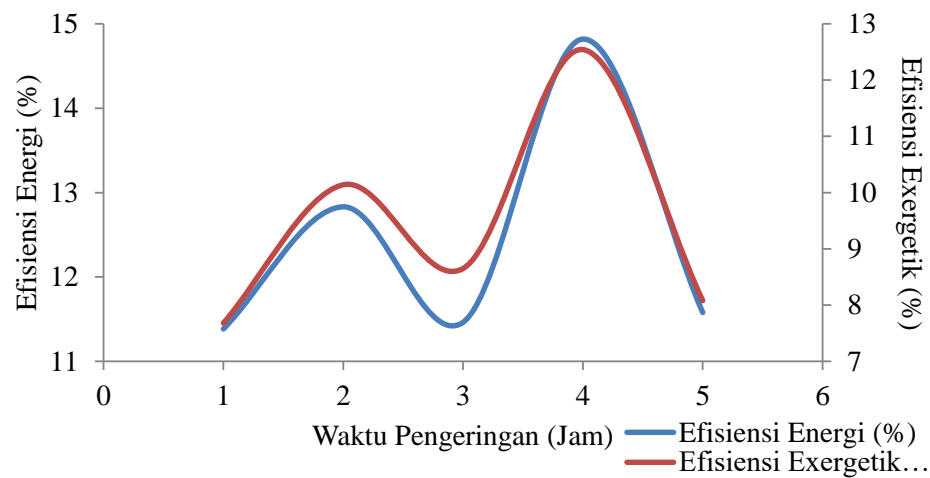
dengan cara yang sama, diperoleh hasil Analisa *Exergy* yang dimuat pada

Tabel L2.16 Data Hasil Analisis *Exergy* Udara pada Pengeringan Tekwan

No	$t_{\text{Pengeringan}}$ jam	\dot{E}_{input} (kJ)	\dot{E}_{output} (kJ)	\dot{E}_d (kJ)	Efisiensi Exergetik (%)
1	1	38.240	0.228	38.012	7.68
2	2	38.228	0.283	37.946	10.14
3	3	38.144	0.213	37.931	8.65
4	4	38.289	0.347	37.942	12.54
5	5	38.252	0.239	38.013	8.08



Gambar L2.16 Grafik Hubungan Efisiensi Exergetik dan Kehancuran *Exergy* di Setiap Variasi Waktu Pengeringan



Gambar L2.17 Grafik Hubungan Efisiensi Energi dan Efisiensi Exergetik di Setiap Variasi Waktu Pengeringan

12.831
11.462934
14.818873
11.578008

